Calendar No. 410

98TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 98-245

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1984

SEPTEMBER 27 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KASTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1892]

The Committee on Appropriations reports to the Senate the bill (S. 1892), making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and for other purposes, and presents herewith an explanation of the contents of the bill.

Amounts in new budget authority

Fiscal year 1983 appropriations	$8,899,005,115
Fiscal year 1984 amended budget estimate	9,082,425,056
Amount of bill as passed House	
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	9,001,783,056
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to:	
1983 appropriations	+102,777,941
Amended budget estimate	−80,642,000
House action	

S183-17

SUMMARY TABLE: AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

Item	Budget estimate	House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with: Amended budget estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with: House bill
Economic Assistance—Multilateral	$1,844,630,056		$1,461,616,056	-$383,014,000	
Economic Assistance—Bilateral	5,434,263,000		5,391,635,000	-42,628,000	
Military Assistance	1,803,532,000		2,148,532,000	+345,000,000	
Export-Import Bank of the United States	(13,846,899,000)		(14,416,899,000)	(+570,000,000)	
Total, fiscal year 1984	9,082,425,056		9,001,783,056	-80,642,000	

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A LOOK AT THE SIZE AND DIMENSIONS OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

To better understand the dimensions of the U.S. foreign assistance program, the Committee is again including in its report tabular information showing the amounts of resources transferred to foreign nations in fiscal year 1982, fiscal year 1983, and the amount proposed to be transferred in fiscal year 1984. Table I helps to better inform the Congress and the American people about the size of the U.S. foreign assistance effort, which otherwise is only seen in several different parts.

Despite these figures, which show a significant absolute foreign assistance effort, there are many who continually criticize the United States for not providing enough foreign assistance dollars. Usually this criticism is presented in comparisons with other countries on the percentage of gross national product devoted to foreign economic assistance. Such a comparison is grossly misleading, for it presents only a partial reflection of the total contribution made by the American taxpayer to the safety and general welfare of the world's developing countries. It must be underscored, therefore, that in addition to our economic and military assistance programs, the United States continues to shoulder the major burden of defending the free world. In fact, as the following Table II shows, the United States spends more on the defense of itself and the Western world than all of the other Western countries shown on the table combined. It is worth pointing out that several of the countries listed in Table II direct their foreign assistance programs to former colonies, neighboring countries or trading partners, while the United States' program is worldwide in scope and does not exhibit the degree of parochial bias evident in the programs of many other donor countries. As this Committee pointed out in its report accompanying the fiscal year 1980 appropriation legislation, comparisons using only net official development assistance as a percentage of GNP "robs such comparisons of any intelligible meaning and makes it impossible to judge the inadequacy or excessiveness of U.S. foreign assistance."

Table III is included to show the continuing large portion of the cost of international banks and other multilateral organizations funded by the United States.

TABLE I.—TRANSFER OF U.S. RESOURCES TO FOREIGN NATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1982 (actual)	1983 (estimated)	1984 (proposed)
Military Assistance	6,147.4	8,168.5	8,526.0
Economic Assistance	6,188.8	6,643.0	6,603.9
Total foreign assistance	12,336.2	14,811.5	15,129.9
Export-Import Bank	9,348.0	11,830.0	13,830.0
Total (including Export-Import Bank)	**21,684.2**	**26,641.5**	**28,959.9**

NOTE.—Export-Import Bank figures represent gross program authorization figures.

TABLE II.—DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

[Dollar amounts in millions—Revised March 11, 1983]

Country	Defense expenditures[1] (1981)		Net official development assistance[2] (1981)	
	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
United States	$170,033	5.8	$5,783	0.20
United Kingdom	24,647	4.9	2,195	.44
France	23,867	4.2	4,177	.73
Germany, Federal Republic of	23,094	3.4	3,181	.47
Netherlands	4,527	3.3	1,510	1.08
Norway	1,650	2.9	467	.82
Sweden	3,547	3.2	916	.83
Belgium	3,385	3.5	575	.60
Australia	4,080	2.6	649	.41
Italy	8,681	2.5	666	.19
Denmark	1,436	2.6	403	.73
Switzerland	1,890	1.9	237	.24
Canada	5,245	1.9	1,189	.43
New Zealand	516	2.2	68	.29
Finland	687	1.4	135	.28
Austria	808	1.2	313	.48
Japan	10,811	1.0	3,171	.28

[1] Data on defense expenditures in dollars and as a percent of GNP from Office of Technical Review and Information, Agency for International Development. Defense expenditures are on basis of NATO definition of defense expenditures.

[2] Data on net official development assistance in dollars and as a percent of GNP from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Chairman's Report for 1982.

TABLE III.—U.S. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Organization or activity:	*Fiscal year 1984 estimated U.S. share as a percentage of total contributions*
African Development Bank: [1]	
Paid-in capital	7.4
Callable capital	7.4
African Development Fund [1]	14.0
Asian Development Bank: [1]	
Paid-in capital	16.3
Callable capital	16.3
Asian Development Fund [1]	16.25
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (AID)	25.0
Inter-American Development Bank: [1]	
Paid-in capital	34.7
Callable capital	34.7
Fund for special operations	41.27
International Atomic Energy Agency, cash contribution	25.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: [1]	
Paid-in capital	20.0
Callable capital	20.0
International Development Association: [1]	
Paid-in capital (subscriptions)	27.0
International Fertilizer Development Center (AID)	40.0
International Planned Parenthood Federation (AID)	12.0
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [2]	33.3
Organization of American States	57.4
Pathfinder Fund (population planning) (AID)	88.0
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	30.0
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	27.6
United Nations Environment Program	10.0
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control [3]	19.0
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (AID)	20.0
United Nations Force in Cyprus	47.0
World Meteorological Organization, voluntary assistance program	40.0

[1] Percentage based on most recent replenishment as negotiated internationally.
[2] Assessed contribution to the administrative budget.
[3] Fiscal year 1983 percentage. Fiscal year 1984 figures not yet available.

HISTORICAL TOTALS OF U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The following table presents summary and detail information relating to the totality of U.S. foreign assistance (economic and military) furnished to other nations during the period fiscal years 1946–82. It has been extracted from information assembled and presented by the Agency for International Development in the current edition of its publication, U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants.

U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, FISCAL YEARS 1946–82

[In millions of dollars]

	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
Total economic and military assistance, fiscal years 1946–82	157,019.0	94,910.0	251,929.0
Total other U.S. loans and grants, fiscal years 1946–82	54,449.0	.....	54,449.0
Total economic and military assistance, fiscal year 1983 (estimated)	6,643.0	8,168.5	14,811.5
Grand total	**218,111.0**	**103,078.5**	**321,189.5**

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–82

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
A. Near East and South Asia	44,275.1	32,744.6	77,019.7
Afghanistan	537.0	5.6	542.6
Bahrain	2.4	.....	2.4
Bangladesh	1,731.9	.9	1,732.8
Bhutan	1.6	.....	1.6
Cyprus	178.3	.....	178.3
Egypt	8,525.0	2,954.6	11,479.6
Greece	1,910.3	4,091.6	6,001.9
India	10,619.0	146.4	10,765.4
Iran	765.6	1,404.8	2,170.4
Iraq	45.5	50.0	95.5
Israel	7,156.0	15,704.2	22,860.2
Jordan	1,448.1	1,096.2	2,544.3
Lebanon	199.5	146.5	346.0
Nepal	297.3	2.4	299.7
Oman	23.9	80.1	104.0
Pakistan	5,271.4	714.3	5,985.7
Saudi Arabia	31.8	292.4	324.2
Sri Lanka	646.0	6.0	652.0
Syria	588.3	.1	588.4

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–82—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
A. Near East and South Asia—Continued			
Turkey	3,493.7	6,033.2	9,526.9
Yemen Arab Republic	169.2	15.5	184.7
Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of	4.5	.....	4.5
Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)	39.6	.....	39.6
Near East and South Asia Regional	589.4	.....	589.4
B. Latin America	13,839.8	2,514.1	16,353.9
Argentina	199.3	263.6	462.9
Bahamas	.3	.....	.3
Barbados	3.7	.2	3.9
Belize	12.1	*	12.1
Bolivia	829.6	81.0	910.6
Brazil	2,428.1	640.0	3,068.1
Chile	1,176.1	217.0	1,393.1
Colombia	1,370.8	252.0	1,622.8
Costa Rica	332.7	9.1	341.8
Cuba	4.0	16.1	20.1
Dominican Republic	767.0	55.3	822.3
Ecuador	436.3	120.0	556.3
El Salvador	563.4	140.3	703.7
Guatemala	480.5	41.5	522.0
Guyana	130.0	.1	130.1
Haiti	342.0	7.0	349.0
Honduras	441.4	72.8	514.2
Jamaica	401.2	4.9	406.1
Mexico	345.6	15.2	360.8
Nicaragua	404.0	32.4	436.4
Panama	448.2	20.7	468.9
Paraguay	191.4	30.3	221.7
Peru	795.5	252.3	1,047.8
Surinam	6.3	.1	6.4
Trinidad and Tobago	40.9	.....	40.9
Uruguay	160.3	89.2	249.5
Venezuela	201.4	152.3	353.7
Other West Indies-Eastern Caribbean Regional	281.6	1.0	282.6
Regional Office Central America and Panama—ROCAP	321.8	.....	321.8
Latin America Regional	724.7	.1	724.8
C. East Asia	27,724.7	37,352.0	65,076.7
Burma	129.7	88.9	218.6
China, Peoples Republic of	2.3	.....	2.3
Hong Kong	43.8	.....	43.8
Indochina Associated States	825.6	731.5	1,557.1
Indonesia	2,989.6	510.8	3,500.4
Japan	2,711.1	1,239.7	3,950.8
Kampuchea	907.4	1,280.3	2,187.7
Korea, Republic of	6,030,0	7,972.8	14,002.8
Laos	902.6	1,606.7	2,509.3
Malaysia	91.3	169.6	260.9
Philippines	2,306.9	1,155.8	3,462.7
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	413.7	.....	413.7
Singapore	2.8	19.2	22.0
Taiwan	2,206.9	4,360.4	6,567.3
Thailand	809.2	1,800.3	2,609.5
Vietnam (South), Republic of	6,946.3	16,416.1	23,362.4

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–82—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
C. East Asia—Continued			
Western Samoa	11.5	.....	11.5
East Asia Regional	393.9	.....	393.9
D. Africa	10,064.0	1,617.9	11,681.9
Algeria	203.3	.....	203.3
Angola	15.1	.....	15.1
Benin (Dahomey)	58.1	.1	58.2
Botswana	152.1	1.2	153.3
Burundi	38.0	*	38.0
Cameroon	112.9	14.3	127.2
Cape Verde	49.9	.....	49.9
Central African Republic	20.3	*	20.3
Chad	71.4	.....	71.4
Comoros	1.4	.....	1.4
Congo, Republic of	16.1	*	16.1
Djibouti, Democratic Republic of	13.8	.1	13.9
East Africa	33.3	.....	33.3
Entente States	38.3	.....	38.3
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	2.3	*	2.3
Ethiopia	395.0	280.2	675.2
Gabon	14.7	11.4	26.1
Gambia, The	33.5	.....	33.5
Ghana	432.6	1.8	434.4
Guinea	177.5	1.0	178.5
Guinea-Bissau	26.3	*	26.3
Ivory Coast	47.6	.3	47.9
Kenya	392.9	149.3	542.2
Lesotho	120.4	.....	120.4
Liberia	430.0	39.9	469.9
Libya	212.5	17.6	230.1
Madagascar	42.4	.....	42.4
Malawi	82.4	.1	82.5
Mali	173.3	3.5	176.8
Mauritania	88.0	.1	88.1
Mauritius	34.8	.....	34.8
Morocco	1,124.1	381.8	1,505.9
Mozambique	66.3	.....	66.3
Niger	154.4	5.0	159.4
Nigeria	406.5	1.8	408.3
Portuguese Territories in Africa	3.4	.....	3.4
Rwanda	46.1	1.6	47.7
Sao Tome and Principe	2.4	.....	2.4
Senegal	203.9	11.8	215.7
Seychelles	6.7	.....	6.7
Sierra Leone	101.9	*	101.9
Somalia	313.3	65.8	379.1
South Africa, Republic of	1.3		1.3
Sudan	492.6	166.5	659.1
Swaziland	65.1	.....	65.1
Tanzania	328.7	.....	328.7
Togo	67.3	.1	67.4
Tunisia	949.5	288.3	1,237.8
Uganda	69.9	.1	70.0
Upper Volta	188.9	.5	189.4
Zaire	702.0	173.7	875.7
Zambia	239.9	.....	239.9
Zimbabwe	132.7	.1	132.8

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–82—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
D. Africa—Continued			
Central and West Africa Regional	169.8	.....	169.8
Southern Africa Regional-OSARAC	125.3	.....	125.3
Africa Regional	571.6	.....	571.6
E. Europe	28,754.2	16,471.2	45,225.4
Albania	20.4	.....	20.4
Austria	1,135.2	121.7	1,256.9
Belgium	592.3	1,275.2	1,867.5
Czechoslovakia	193.0	.....	193.0
Denmark	281.9	640.1	922.0
Finland	56.8	.4	57.2
France	3,918.1	4,548.6	8,466.7
Germany Democratic Republic	.8	.....	.8
Germany (Federal Republic)	4,041.1	939.4	4,980.5
Hungary	32.7	.....	32.7
Iceland	82.2	.....	82.2
Ireland	146.5	.....	146.5
Italy	3,395.7	2,545.3	5,941.0
Malta	83.9	.5	84.4
Netherlands	1,027.6	1,284.7	2,312.3
Norway	301.8	943.9	1,245.7
Poland	622.1	.....	622.1
Portugal	888.4	605.4	1,493.8
Romania	22.4	.....	22.4
Spain	1,084.0	1,735.9	2,819.9
Sweden	109.0	.....	109.0
United Kingdom	7,672.1	1,107.5	8,779.6
U.S.S.R	186.4	.....	186.4
West Berlin	131.9	.....	131.9
Yugoslavia	2,109.1	723.0	2,832.1
European Regional	620.0	.....	620.0
F. Oceania	892.2	120.0	1,012.2
Australia	8.0	115.6	123.6
New Zealand	4.3	4.3	8.6
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the United States	824.2	.....	824.2
Papua New Guinea	.9	.1	1.0
Oceania Regional	54.8	.....	54.8
G. Canada	17.5	13.0	30.5
H. Interregional	31,450.8	4,078.0	35,528.8

NOTES

(1) Information as of September 30, 1982.

(2) Basic data (fiscal years 1946–1982) taken from "U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance From International Organizations," a publication of the Agency for International Development. See this publication for explanation and detail.

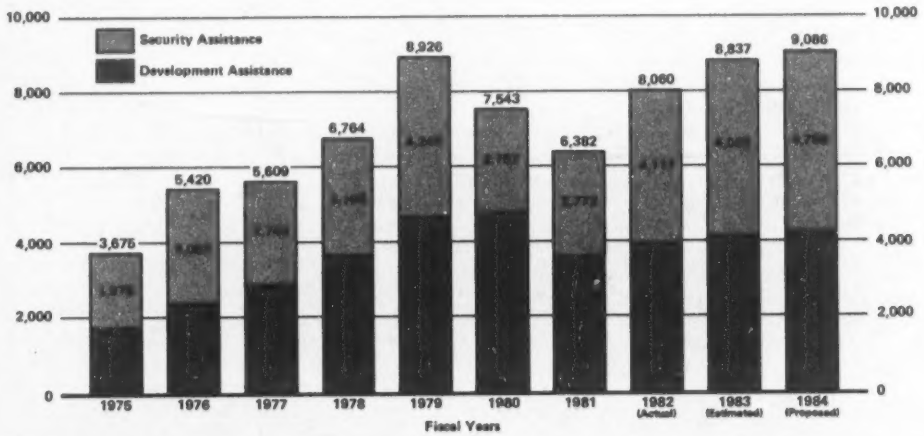
(3) Through September 30, 1982 repayments and interest of both economic and military loans total $10,634,000,000. In addition, it is estimated that $779,000,000 will be repaid on AID loans in fiscal year 1983.

* Less than $50,000.

HISTORICAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Although appropriations for those activities authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act and related authorizing legislation comprise only a portion of the total U.S. foreign assistance effort, they are the largest and most important part. Food aid authorized under Public Law 480 is the only major foreign aid program omitted from this compilation. Therefore, the Committee presents a graph of Foreign Assistance Act and related programs appropriations for fiscal years 1975 through 1984.

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations — FY 1975 - 1984
(Millions of Dollars)



Notes:

Security Assistance consists of Military Assistance Program Grants, International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Credit Sales, Indochina Postwar Reconstruction, Security Supporting Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peacekeeping Operations, Middle East Special Requirements Fund, and Relocation of Facilities in Israel.

Development Assistance consists of Functional Development Assistance, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Migration and Refugee Assistance, Peace Corps, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, International Narcotics Control, Contingency Fund and other assistance programs.

Development Assistance includes appropriations of callable capital for the Multilateral Development Banks: FY 1970 — $206 million, FY 1971 — $200 million, FY 1972 — $248 million, FY 1973 — $168 million, FY 1974 — $168 million, FY 1976 — $97 million, FY 1977 — $386 million, FY 1978 — $822 million, FY 1979 — $883 million, FY 1980 — $1,783 million. No funds were appropriated for callable capital in FY 1975, FY 1981 to FY 1983. Data exclude maintenance of value payments in FY 1972 and FY 1974. Data exclude IMF Supplementary Financing Facility.

Data omit $453 million for Security Assistance and $307 million for Development Assistance appropriated for the Transition Quarter between FY 1976 and FY 1977.

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

A second graph shows this same information in constant dollars for fiscal years 1975–84.

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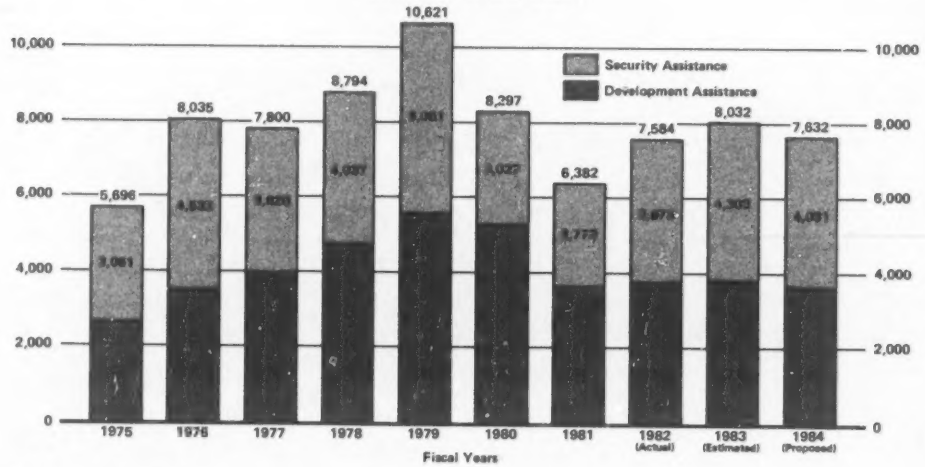
Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations — FY 1975 - 1984
In Constant Dollars[1/]
(Millions of Dollars)



1/ 1981 dollars.

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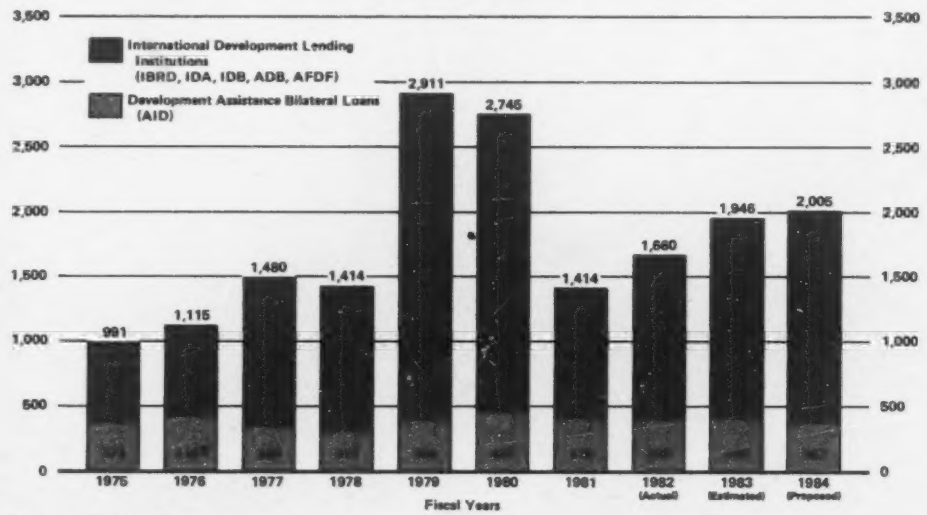
OVERALL DEVELOPMENT LENDING

In evaluating overall appropriations for concessional development lending, it is important to note that while there has been only a slight decrease in appropriations requested for bilateral lending, there has been an increase in funds requested for U.S. contributions to multinational lending through the international development banks.

The following graphs depict appropriations for both the bilateral and multilateral programs over the last 10 years in current and constant dollars.

Appropriations for Development Lending — FY 1975 - 1984

(Millions of Dollars)



a/ Includes $75 million in the transition quarter.

Source: Department of the Treasury and the Agency for International Development.

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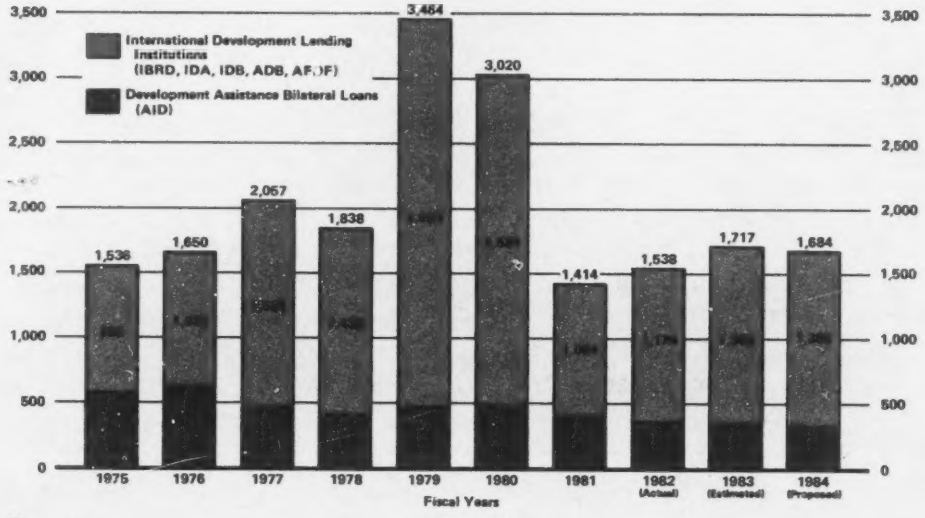
Appropriations for Development Lending — FY 1975-1984
In Constant Dollars[1/]

(Millions of Dollars)



[1/] 1981 dollars.

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NATIONS MOST IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

The following table lists the total dollar assistance per country of the Agency for International Development's program by ascending per capita gross national product. Also shown by this table is the cumulative percent of the Agency's program. Following the table is a map which is designed to show those countries most in need of assistance as measured in terms of their per capita gross national product. Obviously, this map is not drawn to show need based on political or security criteria.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

[Dollars in millions]

Country programs	Per capita GNP (1981)[1]	Fiscal year 1982 actual		Fiscal year 1983 estimated	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Chad	[1]$120	$2.8		$2.0	
Bangladesh	140	74.4		78.9	
Nepal	160	15.5		13.5	
Burma	180	7.6		13.8	
Equatorial Guinea	180	1.0		1.0	
Guinea-Bissau	190	2.4		2.0	
Mali	190	9.6		8.4	
Malawi	200	7.7		7.0	
Zaire	230	10.3		16.5	
Burundi	240	5.0		5.2	
Upper Volta	240	11.2		3.6	
India	250	98.5		87.0	
Rwanda	250	6.5		5.3	
Somalia	280	34.4		53.2	
Cape Verde	*300	3.5		2.2	
Guinea	300	1.1		2.0	
Haiti	300	12.0		24.3	
Sri Lanka	300	48.5		44.8	
Tanzania	300	10.6		10.2	
Sierra Leone	320	3.1		1.0	
Central African Rep.	330	1.0		1.0	
Niger	340	12.9		18.0	
Gambia	350	1.2		3.9	
Pakistan	350	100.0		200.0	
Uganda	360	7.0		7.5	
Subtotal		487.8		612.3	
Percent of AID programs provided to countries with GNP at $370 or less			14		16

See footnotes at end of table.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

Country programs	Per capita GNP (1981)[1]	Fiscal year 1982 actual: Dollar level	Fiscal year 1982 actual: Cumulative percent	Fiscal year 1983 estimated: Dollar level	Fiscal year 1983 estimated: Cumulative percent
Sudan	380	124.4		134.9	
Togo	390	3.4		3.0	
Ghana	400	1.4		3.0	
Kenya	430	38.9		60.3	
Yemen Arab Republic	460	23.3		28.1	
Djibouti	480	2.0		2.0	
Mauritania	480	6.3		5.6	
Senegal	500	16.2		23.0	
Indonesia	520	67.4		65.0	
Lesotho	540	10.2		10.4	
Liberia	540	47.0		44.0	
Honduras	590	68.0		50.1	
Zambia	590	20.0		15.0	
Bolivia	600	2.7		10.1	
El Salvador	640	154.6		170.1	
Egypt	650	771.0		750.0	
Guyana	720	1.7		2.1	
Thailand	770	31.2		32.5	
Cameroon	790	15.3		13.0	
Philippines	790	89.4		88.8	
Subtotal		1,982.2		2,123.3	
Percent of AID programs provided to countries with GNP at $795 or less					
Zimbabwe	820	75.0		75.0	
Swaziland	840	8.7		6.2	
Morocco	870	11.7		11.9	
Nicaragua	870	5.8			
Botswana	900	11.0		10.0	
Lebanon	1,070	9.0		147.0	
Belize	*1,080			11.7	
Congo, Republic of	1,110	1.0		1.0	
Peru	1,120	35.8		27.0	
Guatemala	1,160	8.1		38.9	
Ecuador	1,170	17.3		8.7	
Jamaica	1,180	119.4		90.0	
Dominican Republic	1,340	60.0		35.8	
Mauritius	1,340	2.0		2.0	
Tunisia	1,420	5.0		5.0	
Costa Rica	1,480	31.5		144.1	
Turkey	1,510	300.0		300.0	
Jordan	1,620	15.0		20.0	
Subtotal		2,698.5		3,057.6	
Percent of AID programs provided to countries with GNP at $1,645 or less			74		78

See footnotes at end of table.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

Country programs	Per capita GNP (1981)[1]	Fiscal year 1982 actual		Fiscal year 1983 estimated	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Seychelles	1,800	2.0		2.0	
Panama	1,910	11.7		10.0	
Portugal	2,530	20.0		20.0	
Suriname	*2,840	.5			
Cyprus	3,760	15.0		15.0	
Poland	*3,900	5.0			
Israel[2]	*4,500	812.0		791.5	
Spain	*5,350	7.0		17.0	
Oman	5,920	15.0		15.0	
Italy	*6,480	52.2		13.2	
Total, country programs		3,638.9	100	3,941.3	100
Noncountry programs[3 4]		986.6		1,036.6	
Grand total		4,625.5		4,977.9	

[1] Source of per capita GNP, IBRD letter dated July 28, 1982 (preliminary figures).
[2] Includes Gaza and Jordan West Bank.
[3] Includes regional programs, AID operating expenses, international disaster assistance, American schools and hospitals abroad, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, and miscellaneous prior year accounts.
[4] Excludes international organizations and programs.
* Fiscal year 1980 level.

Nations Most in

Per Capita Gross National Product
($375 to Maximum IDA Eligibility Level of $795)

Country	Per Capita GNP (1981)	Country	Per Capita GNP (1981)
Sudan	$380	Liberia	$540
Togo	390	Honduras	590
Ghana	400	Zambia	590
Kenya	430	Bolivia	600
Yemen Arab Republic	460	El Salvador	640
Djibouti	480	Egypt	650
Mauritania	480	Guyana	720
Senegal	500	Thailand	770
Indonesia	520	Cameroon	790
Lesotho	540	Philippines	790

Notes:
Source of Per Capita GNP, IBRD letter dated July 28, 1982 (preliminary figures).

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ed of Assistance

Per Capita Gross National Product ($375 and Less)

Country	Per Capita GNP (1981)	Country	Per Capita GNP (1981)
Chad	$120*	Somalia	$280
Bangladesh	140	Cape Verde	300*
Nepal	160	Guinea	300
Burma	160	Haiti	300
Equatorial Guinea	180	Sri Lanka	310
Guinea-Bissau	200*	Tanzania	320
Mali	200	Sierra Leone	320
Malawi	230	Central African Rep.	330
Laos	230	Niger	340
Burundi	240	Gambia	350
Upper Volta	240	Pakistan	380
Rwanda	255	Uganda	380
Viet Nam	265		

mmunist Countries With Per Capita of $375 or Less in 1981.

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ASSISTANCE TO AUTOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS

The provision of foreign assistance by the U.S. Government to countries which are under authoritarian rule is sometimes the source of criticism of the U.S. foreign assistance program. While such criticism is understandable, the Committee believes the issues thus raised are complicated and deserve some explanation. Neither are these issues new—the Committee has been addressing them for at least 8 years. Again this year, the Committee believes material first presented in its report on the fiscal year 1975 legislation is worth repeating. That material follows:

> It is an unquestionable fact of political reality that by far the majority of states in the developing world are under authoritarian rule. The full spectrum of oppression is represented. In some cases, authoritarianism takes the form of a benevolent paternalism and, as such, is accorded legitimacy by the people. In others, however, the fullness of oppression is forestalled only by virtue of the very backwardness of the country. In these cases, limited transportation networks and means of communications serve to moderate the control the central government can exercise over the rural population.
>
> In some countries, authoritarian rule follows upon the conviction of strong-willed and purposeful leaders that only strong measures can bring their people into the modern world. In sharp contrast, there are those who exercise dictatorial powers, not in service to the people but in protection of the vested interests of a political and social elite.
>
> Many explanations have been propounded for the incidence of dictatorial forms of government in the developing world. It is said that the republican form of government requires a literate body-politic, and that this is absent in much of the developing world. We are also cautioned to remember that many of these countries have no democratic tradition and, in fact, had been under autocratic or colonial rule for centuries prior to independence. There are, moreover, in many of the developing countries, cultural and religious impediments to democratic government.
>
> The unavoidable conclusion to be made from this account is that authoritarian rule is and has been the way of life for much of the world. It lies beyond the power and the responsibilities of the United States to insist that all nations adopt the democratic model as their form of government.
>
> But, it is argued, dictatorships are dictatorships and dictatorships are inimical to American ideals. Those who hold this

view fail to make distinctions between degrees of autocratic control and believe that the United States should suspend assistance to all authoritarian governments. This Committee cannot agree.

We believe that for every reason given for terminating aid relations with dictatorships there are in many cases other, stronger arguments for continuing our relations with these states, even though their governments are repugnant to our ideals. To do otherwise, to sever all ties, would be to cut ourselves off from the peoples of these countries and to leave them under the dark night of oppression. We can stand afar and curse the darkness, or we can try to bring them light.

This Committee believes, furthermore, that conditions in much of the developing world are such that governments of men would be hard pressed to match the tyranny imposed by hunger, poverty, and disease. The oppression exercised by these factors of human existence knows no constraints. They impose their will without regard to forms of government or ideals of men. The Committee, therefore, believes that, if the most basic human needs are to be met, the United States must establish relations with the people of all nations. The pursuit of pristine relations in an unsavory world would place hundreds of millions beyond the reach of our assistance.

This Committee does not subscribe to the view that opposition to dictatorships and the provision of assistance to needy peoples are mutually exclusive propositions. This is not to suggest that the United States fully embrace governments unresponsive to the human needs of their peoples and disrespectful of the basic rights of all men. Surely, we, as a nation, can have the wisdom to conduct our relationships with discretion.

This will, of course, be more difficult than the blanket suspension of assistance to authoritarian governments. It will require a conscientious and systematic review of our assistance to such governments—a review which ensures that there is a calculable relationship between the provision of assistance and the improvement of the lives of the people. It will require that we ensure that our assistance does improve the lot of the people and is not used for the purpose of shoring up unpopular dictatorial regimes. It will, finally, require that our assistance not be used, under the guise of security, to further oppression.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN TERMS

Since fiscal year 1979, this Committee has suggested, and the Congress has adopted, a policy in which the terms of development loan repayments would be fixed in relation to the per capita gross national product of the borrowing country. The Committee recommends continuation of this policy for fiscal year 1984.

The Committee's proposal for fiscal year 1984 provides that loans to countries with a gross national product of less than $795 per capita would be repaid over 40 years; to those with a gross national product per capita of more than $795, but less than $1,285, would be repayable within 25 years; and loans to countries with a gross national product per capita equal to or greater than $1,285 would be repayable within 20 years.

EXPROPRIATION CLAIMS

The Committee directs the Department of State to prepare a report on the status of all pending expropriation claims of U.S. citizens and corporations. Particularly, but not exclusively, the Committee requires a report on such claims involving countries which will receive benefits under the programs of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Included in this report should be a detailed explanation of what specific action has occurred on those cases which have been enumerated in previous reports requested by the Committee. Where no action has occurred, an explanation should be given of that inaction.

This report is to be submitted no later than February 1, 1984.

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Below is a table showing the unliquidated balances of the Agency for International Development. In last year's report, the Committee urged the Agency for International Development to "establish a group to examine these unliquidated balances with an eye toward deobligating these funds where possible." The Committee's recommendation was followed by a similar recommendation from the General Accounting Office. The Committee is encouraged that the Agency has followed up on the joint recommendations by taking a number of concrete steps, including the establishment of uniform criteria for identifying problem projects. The Committee urges the Agency to vigorously implement this and the other steps it has announced. The Committee believes such an action will steadily decrease the level of unliquidated balances.

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(As of December 31, 1982)

[In thousands of dollars]

Development assistance:	
Functional development assistance:	
Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition	$1,665,049
Population planning	259,759
Health	375,942
Education and human resources development	220,898
Selected development activities	243,628
Alliance for progress loan fund	402
Development loan fund	683
Undistributed	(121,099)
Subtotal functional development assistance	2,645,262
International fund for agricultural development	147,171
American schools and hospitals abroad	21,595
Operating expenses	92,334
Prototype desalting plant	8,178
International disaster assistance	88,320
Sahel development program	183,432
African development program	101
Trade and development programs	4,377
Assistance to Portugal and Portuguese colonies	204
Total, development assistance	3,190,974
Security assistance:	
Indochina postwar reconstruction	1,577
Security supporting assistance	516,746
Economic support fund	2,767,411

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued

(As of December 31, 1982)

[In thousands of dollars]

Security assistance—Continued	
Peacekeeping operations	$2,335
Middle East special requirements fund	49,774
Total, security assistance	3,337,843
Total unliquidated balances	6,528,817
Less: Accrued expenditures	572,810
Total Agency pipeline	5,956,007

REPROGRAMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee's responsibilities require that it be fully informed as to the nature, funding level, and location of each activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation for which funds are appropriated in this bill.

Any activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1984, and by country in the fiscal year 1984 Congressional Presentation Document shall be deemed to have been justified and the Committee informed. Conversely, any activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation not specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1984, and by country in the fiscal year 1984 Congressional Presentation Document shall be deemed not to have been justified and the Committee not informed. In addition, any matter specifically deleted by the Committee in this report shall be deemed not to have been justified for purposes of reprograming requirements.

Particularly, but not exclusively, the Committee regards those items presented by the Agency for International Development as "additional program requirements" as not having been justified.

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities, it directs that the departments and agencies concerned notify the Chairman of the Committee 15 days in advance of the initiation of any activity, program, project, type of materiel assistance, or other operation which was not specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1984, and by country, in the fiscal year 1984 Congressional Presentation Document. In addition, notification should also be made before exceeding the amounts specified for such activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation in the Congressional Presentation Document for obligation in fiscal year 1984.

Moreover, the Committee desires to likewise be informed about any reductions or cancellations of projects or programs presented in the Congressional Presentation Document. Whenever possible, the Committee should be notified of any reduction or cancellation; at a minimum, the Committee expects to be informed about such reductions or eliminations on a quarterly basis. These quarterly reports should be submitted to the chairman of the Committee and to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

The procedures and requirements described above are vitally important and necessary in order for the Committee to effectively carry out its oversight responsibilities. Indeed, without these procedures, in many cases, the Committee would not be able to confidently insure that congressional mandates are, in fact, being carried out. Any deviation from

these procedures by the administration, therefore, cause the Committee significant concern.

In last year's report the Committee refined the language it has used for several years laying out the procedures required by the legislation as it pertains to reprograming. That refinement follows: "In addition, any matter specifically deleted by the Committee in this report shall be deemed not to have been justified for purposes of reprograming requirements." The Committee did not, and does not, view this as a new requirement as this very procedure has been followed for several years, but when one agency for the executive branch tried to take a different course, the Committee was forced to reduce this particular requirement to writing. In doing so, it expects the requirement to be followed by every agency which receives funding under this legislation. Any further abuse could result in action by the Committee either greatly tightening or removing reprograming authority.

On another matter, the Committee again reminds the Agency for International Development that the Committee expects to receive the quarterly reports on "Reductions or Cancellations of Projects or Programs" in a timely fashion.

TITLE I

MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

In the assessment of United States Participation in the Multilateral Development Banks in the 1980's, the Department of the Treasury, among other things, details our role in those international financial institutions, as follows:

> The United States has pursued three broad policy objectives through its participation in the MDB's. The first of these, political/strategic, is based on the U.S. foreign policy role as leader of the non-Communist world. Fulfillment of this role has several specific dimensions as it relates to our participation in the MDB's. The long-term dimension calls for effective development assistance programs in those countries which are of ongoing political/strategic importance. The short-term dimension calls for rapid economic support for key countries which are in need of immediate assistance.
>
> The second, and closely related, broad policy objective has to do with the preservation and growth of a free, open, and stable economic and financial system through the promotion of economic and social development. The MDB's work to achieve this objective by strengthening the ability of the LDC's to participate more fully in an international system based on liberalized trade and capital flows. The MDB's do this by acting as a catalyst for private investment and other private capital flows, as well as trade and technology flows; mobilizing and transferring government backed capital directly to developing countries; and encouraging rational LDC economic policies under free market concepts and global economic efficiency.
>
> The third broad policy objective has to do with our humanitarian concern with alleviating poverty and improving the material well-being of the poor in developing countries. The MDB's are able to assist in the achievement of this objective by promoting overall economic growth and productivity in developing countries and by pursuing programs targeted directly on the poor. The banks can also provide emergency relief and/or reconstruction assistance.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1983	$284,100,437
Budget request, 1984	171,623,983
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	138,423,983

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was formed in 1959 to promote economic growth and social development of its Latin American member countries and the region as a whole. The IDB has 27 regional members and 16 nonregional members. The IDB is a cooperative effort between lenders and borrowers in which borrowing countries not only share in its capital stock, but also have a say in the decisionmaking processes of the bank

The IDB has concentrated its resources on economic infrastructure and production-related projects. Out of its ordinary capital resources, the IDB makes loans at near market terms for specific purposes, which include energy, agriculture, public health and urban development projects.

When lending at near market rates is not appropriate, the IDB extends loans from its Fund for Special Operations (FSO) on concessional terms—commonly referred to as soft loans—from contributions made by member countries for this purpose. Loans made under the FSO have gone to such purposes as energy, transportation, urban development, industry, and education.

The United States was an original charter member of the IDB, with an initial contribution of $350,000,000. Since its inception, the United States has contributed a total of $6,968,440,000. Of this amount, $420,007,000 has been for paid-in capital, which is used for near market rate loans. For the FSO, the United States has contributed $3,321,400,000. Because of the great demand, this institution, as with the World Bank and the other multilateral development banks, must borrow funds above those contributed by its member countries. The United States has contributed $3,227,033,000 for callable capital, which the United States essentially sets aside to guarantee funds borrowed by the IDB on world markets. The callable capital of the IDB has never been called up; therefore, the U.S. funds set aside for this purpose have never left the Treasury.

The administration's request for the IDB in fiscal year 1984 totals $171,623,983. Included in this request is $58,000,983 for paid-in capital and $113,623,000 for the FSO. The callable capital request for fiscal year 1984 is $1,230,964,704.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $138,423,983, of which $58,000,983 is for paid-in capital and $80,423,000 is for the Fund

for Special Operations. The Committee's recommendation for the FSO completes the U.S. contributions under two separate and previously authorized replenishments rather than further stretching out those old replenishments, and it does not contain funding for the first tranche of the new replenishment. When the old replenishments are paid up and the new replenishment is authorized, the Committee will consider funding the first tranche.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as the current replenishment, follow:

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

CUMULATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1982	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	$1,815.8	$625.7	34.5
Callable	15,267.2	5,292.1	34.5
FSO	6,915.1	4,038.2	58.4
Total	23,998.1	9,956.0	41.5

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total
Paid-in	$668.3	$232.0	34.7
Callable	14,180.3	4,923.9	34.7
FSO	702.6	290.0	41.3
Total	15,551.7	5,445.9	35.0

In addition to the amount recommended for paid-in capital, the Committee is including bill language which will provide for a limitation on the subscription of callable capital totaling $1,230,964,704.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1983	$126,041,553
Budget request, 1984	109,720,549
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	109,720,549

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), known as the World Bank, was established 38 years ago to make or guarantee loans for productive reconstruction and development projects in developing countries at more advanced stages of economic and social growth. While projects funded through the World Bank have traditionally been infrastructure-related such as roads and railways, telecommunications and ports and power facilities, presently greater emphasis is being placed on more basic projects such as agriculture, rural development, education, and nutrition.

The IBRD, whose capital is contributed by its 139 member countries, finances its lending primarily from its own borrowings on world markets. Other IBRD resources come from bank earnings and the flow of repayments on its loans. Loans generally have a grace period of 5 years and are repayable in 20 years or less, and are made at near market rates.

The United States was an original founding member of the IBRD, and made an initial contribution of $3,175,000,000. From 1945 through 1982 the United States has contributed $1,042,000,000 in paid-in capital and $7,900,000,000 in callable capital

The administration has requested $109,720,549 in budget authority and $1,353,220,096 in callable capital for the third of six installments to the general capital increase agreed to by the member countries in 1981. The fiscal year 1984 request is a $16,321,004 decrease in budget authority and a $177,055,817 decrease in callable capital from the fiscal year 1983 request.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $109,720,549, the budget request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the World Bank, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1982	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	$5,011.6	$1,017.9	20.3
Callable	50,074.0	9,646.1	19.3
Total	55,085.6	10,664.0	19.3

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1982	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	3,000.0	658.3	21.9
Callable	41,041.3	8,149.3	19.9
Total	44,041.3	8,807.6	

In addition to the amount recommended to be appropriated, the Committee is including bill language which provides for the subscription of callable capital totaling $1,353,220,096.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Appropriation, 1983	$945,000,000
Budget request, 1984	1,095,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	700,000,000

The International Development Association (IDA) is the third institution comprising the World Bank Group, along with the IFC and the IBRD. IDA was established in 1960 to provide assistance for the same purposes as the IBRD, but primarily to the poorer developing countries and on terms that would bear less heavily on balance of payments than the IBRD does.

IDA's assistance is concentrated on the very poor countries—mainly those with an annual per capita gross national product of less than $681. The funds used by IDA, called credits to distinguish them from IBRD loans, come mostly in the form of subscriptions, general replenishments from IDA's more developed members, special contributions by IDA's richer members, and transfers from the net earnings of the IBRD. The terms of IDA credits, which are made to governments only—as opposed to the IFC which deals with the private sector—are 10-year grace periods, 50-year maturities, and no interest.

Since its inception, the United States has contributed $7,972,000,000 to IDA. The administration's request for fiscal year 1984 represents the fourth contribution by the United States to the sixth replenishment of IDA. Because of budgetary constraints, the payments to the sixth replenishment of IDA are being stretched over a 5-year period rather than the short period originally suggested. The administration has requested $1,095,000,000 for fiscal year 1984.

For fiscal year 1984, the Committee is recommending the appropriation of $700,000,000.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the International Development Association, as well as the current replenishment of IDA, follow:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTUAL U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1982	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution	$22,870.0	$7,453.0	32.6

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

SIXTH REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated of U.S. share	Appropriated of percent of U.S. share
6th replenishment	$12,000.0	$3,240.0	27.0	$1,900	58.6

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1983	$131,882,575
Budget request, 1984	160,348,846
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	160,348,846

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in 1966 to lend funds and provide technical assistance to developing member countries in Asia and the Far East, including the South Pacific, and to promote investment and foster economic growth in the region, much like the IDB does in the Latin America region. Following World War II developing countries in Asia endeavored to promote economic growth, and a regional approach to this growth led to the founding of the ADB.

In addition to its ordinary capital lending operations to its member countries—at near market rates—the ADB extends loans at concessional rates from its Asian Development Fund (ADF). The ADF loans are of longer maturity, have longer grace periods, and a lower rate of interest than those from ADB capital lending.

The ADB has been the best managed of the multilateral development banks, and has, therefore, received consistent support from the Congress. However, the Committee is concerned about the possibility of the People's Republic of China (PRC) joining the ADB. It is the understanding of the Committee that the PRC intends to insist upon the expulsion of Taiwan from the institution either prior to joining, or after it has established its membership. Such an action is totally unacceptable to the Committee. The Committee will watch this situation carefully, and is prepared to take definitive action with regard to further appropriations to the ADB.

Another issue confronting the Asian Development Bank which could have an adverse affect on congressional support for this institution is the prospect of India becoming an ADB borrower. The Committee should not have to remind the administration or those concerned with the welfare of the ADB that the India share of borrowing in IDA was probably the principal reason for the difficulties that institution has had over the last several years. India's becoming a borrower in ADB would unquestionably transfer those problems heretofore existent only with IDA to the Asian Development Bank. The Committee hopes this early warning will head off such a prospect.

The administration has requested the appropriation of $160,348,846 for fiscal year 1984, $13,232,676 for paid-in capital—ordinary lending capital—and $147,116,170 for the ADF; in addition, the administration is requesting $251,377,943 as a limitation on callable capital. The Committee recommends approval of the administration's request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the Asian Development Bank, as well as the current replenishment follow:

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1982	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	$1,673.8	$274.2	16.4
Callable	6,956.7	1,140.8	16.4
Asian Development Fund	2,969.6	612.1	20.6
Bank total	11,600.1	2,027.1	17.5

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total	U.S. share appropriated
Paid-in	$404.7	$66.2	16.3	
Callable	7,688.8	1,256.8	16.3	
Asian Development Fund	3,214.5	520.0	16.2	
Total	11,308.0	1,843.0	16.3	

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriation, 1983	$50,000,000
Budget request, 1984	50,000,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The African Development Fund (AFDF) was established in 1973 to complement the operations of the African Development Bank (AFDB) by providing concessional financing for development projects in the poorest African countries. The AFDF is a separate entity from the AFDB, with its own decisionmaking processes and financial autonomy. AFDF lending is restricted to the poorest of its members, with projects concentrating on agriculture, transportation, and public utilities—primarily water supply and sewerage projects.

The United States joined the AFDF in 1976, and through fiscal year 1982, has contributed $175,000,000.

The administration requested and received an appropriation of $50,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, and is requesting $50,000,000 for the second installment to the third replenishment for fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $50,000,000, the budget request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the African Development Fund, as well as the current replenishment follow:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTION/CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1982	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution	[1]$1,287.8	$175.0	13.6

[1]Converted from fund units of accounts (FUA) at one FUA equal to United States $1.11.

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total authorized (all members)	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total	Appropriated of U.S. share	Appropriated as percent of U.S. share
3d replenishment	$1,113.5	$150.0	13.5	50.0	33.3

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1983	.....
Budget request, 1984	$17,986,678
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	17,986,678

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1964 to make loans at near market rates to its country members individually and through regional cooperation. Loans are made principally for agricultural projects and to finance needed infrastructure projects.

The AFDB's funds come primarily from capital contributions from its member countries and from borrowing in the world financial market.

The United States joined the AFDB in 1982. At that time, the United States subscribed with $17,986,678 in paid-in capital and $53,960,036 in callable capital with funds appropriated in fiscal year 1981. The administration is requesting, and the Committee recommends, the appropriation of an identical amount for fiscal year 1984.

African Development Bank—Actual U.S. subscriptions

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1982:	*Total*
Paid-in	$383
Callable	1,149
Total	1,532

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total	U.S. share appropriated
Paid-in	$1,215.4	$89.9	7.4	20.0
Callable	3,646.2	269.8	7.4	20.0
Total	4,861.6	359.7	7.4	20.0

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriation, 1983	$269,502,000
Budget request, 1984	239,950,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	285,136,000

International Organizations and Programs

The appropriations requested under this account are for voluntary contributions and are in addition to the regular assessed U.S. contributions to international organizations. The assessed U.S. contributions to international organizations are shown in the following table:

U.S. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 actual	Fiscal year 1983 estimate	Fiscal year 1984 proposed
United Nations and specialized agencies	$257,463	$322,837	$388,795
Inter-American organizations	99,121	86,737	88,609
Regional organizations	37,410	24,851	40,352
Other international organizations	8,181	5,663	8,017
New and provisional organizations (from international conferences and contingencies appropriations)	714	1,496	1,340
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities	60,938	73,400	66,948
Total, U.S. assessed contributions	463,827	514,984	594,061

The administration's budget request for International Organizations and Programs/United Nations and Organization of American States totals $239,950,000. This request compares to an appropriation in the last fiscal year of $269,502,000.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $285,136,000, $15,634,000 more than last year's level. Those funds are earmarked in the legislation as indicated in the following table, which also details the administration's request and the fiscal year 1983 level.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1983 estimate	Fiscal year 1984 proposed	Committee recommendation
United Nations:			
U.N. Development Program	140,000	120,000	145,000
U.N. Children's Fund	42,500	27,000	47,500
U.N. Capital Development Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
U.N./World Food Program	2,000	.....	2,000
U.N. Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women	.....	500	500
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Cooperation Program	2,300	2,300	2,300
International Atomic Energy Agency	14,500	18,500	14,500
U.N. Environment Program	7,850	3,000	3,000
U.N. Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	1,000	1,000	1,000
U.N. Institute for Namibia	500	.....	.....
U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa	343	.....	.....
U.N. Institute for Training and Research	422	.....	.....
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	138	150	150
International Fund for Agricultural Development	40,000	50,000	50,000
U.N. fellowship program	449	.....	.....
Expanded Program on Immunization Revolving Fund of the Pan American Health Organization	.....	.....	1,686
Subtotal, United Nations	254,002	224,450	269,636
Organization of American States	15,500	15,500	15,500
Total, International Organizations and Programs	269,502	239,950	285,136

Pan American Health Organization.—The Committee has provided $1,686,000 to fund U.S. voluntary contributions to the Pan American Health Organization Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI). This program was established in 1979 to make bulk purchases of vaccines in order to reduce sickness and death from six childhood diseases: measles, poliomyelitis, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tuberculosis.

This program achieves substantial savings in that disease prevention is much less costly than treatment of disease. For example, in 1981, in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, there were an estimated 2,800,000 cases of measles. In the absence of the EPI program, there would have been an additional 732,000 cases of measles and 36,600 deaths. The direct dollar savings in hospital costs averted by the immunization program was $7,000,000.

TITLE II

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agency for International Development (AID) is the arm of the U.S. Government which has the principal operating responsibility for U.S. foreign assistance programs. AID is currently on the ground in nearly 70 countries, and in addition it manages projects in many other countries through its various regional programs. The Agency's experience and personnel make it probably the leading development assistance agency in the world. This experience and experienced personnel are used in other capacities by the U.S. Government, including work with many international organizations involved in foreign assistance activities.

The Committee has a number of general concerns with the Agency for International Development, some of which it has mentioned before, and which are discussed below:

Inspector General.—As the Committee has stated on previous occasions, it believes that the work carried out by the Inspector General (IG) should be a major management tool for the operations of AID. Through its many audit reports and investigations, the Inspector General's Office makes numerous suggestions on operational problems, administrative and managerial competence, and generally on the effectiveness and efficiency of AID's program.

Unfortunately, as the Committee has pointed out many times in the past, AID fails to utilize the information developed by the Inspector General's Office to anywhere near the extent that they should. While top management in the Agency is making some attempts to more fully utilize the Inspector General's management role, the rank and file of AID view this office as a necessary evil, and audit reports as nuisances whose recommendations must simply be formally closed with very little regard to what lessons can be learned by those reports.

In a report that the Committee requested updating the Inspector General's testimony of a year ago, the Inspector General noted that he had seen "no marked or significant forward movement in any of the specific areas addressed in my testimony of last year." However, the Inspector General also noted, as the Committee did above, that management at the higher levels of the Agency are starting to pursue some of these issues. Nonetheless, problems continue in the following areas:

1. *Continuing problems of cash management.*—IG audits continue to point out various problems with cash management. According to the Inspector General, the Agency "frequently * * * pays for goods and services not received or not received in full compliance with

* * * contract terms." As the Inspector General also points out, such continuing problems in cash management could well amount to significant costs to the taxpayer.

2. *Continuing problems of contractor performance and contract administration.*—Again the Inspector General has found that contractor performance has been deficient in many instances. Specifically, the Inspector General has criticized AID's contract administration as lacking the necessary sophistication in order to be efficient and effective. He goes on to state that "contract terms are frequently vague or incomplete * * * AID and/or host country monitoring during contract period is often seriously inadequate * * * less than full performance is too frequently accepted as adequate performance."

3. *Inefficient procurement practices for project commodities and services continue.*—While the IG indicates that this particular problem is being actively addressed by AID, thus far any results which might flow from that activity are not evident.

4. *Continuing ineffectiveness and inefficiencies in the delivery of food aid.*—This particular criticism of AID's operations has been one of the more consistent deficiencies reported by the Inspector General. They continue to find numerous examples of weak and ineffective and ineffectual oversight over these programs on the part of AID, the voluntary agencies which execute the programs in the recipient countries as our agents and the recipient countries themselves. It is clear that much more work is necessary in this area.

5. *Repetitious instances of what appear to be unrealistic expectations of host country participation in AID supported projects and programs.*—The area of host country contracting has long been of special concern to this Committee. While some progress is noted in the Agency's efforts to improve host country contracting procedures, IG reports continue to point out the weakness of even using this method. The Committee still believes that the Agency should take a hard look at whether or not to discontinue this practice altogether.

The Committee is aware of the environment and circumstances under which foreign assistance programs and projects are carried out. Therefore, it does not expect that the foreign assistance program will ever reach a stage where critical audit reports will cease to come out of the Inspector General's Office. Nonetheless, the Committee does expect more diligence and attention to be paid to those reports so that the valuable lessons learned through the information developed by the Inspector General will improve the overall performance of the Agency.

Deobligation/reobligation authority.—The Committee is recommending that the deobligation/reobligation authority provided to the Agency for International Development in the supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1983 be continued in fiscal year 1984. The Committee has felt for some time that this type of authority is absolutely necessary in order for the Agency to more effectively manage its overall program. This authority allows the Agency to deobligate funds which are tied up in questionable or problem projects, without having to suffer the consequences of reducing a particular country's overall level of assistance.

Previously the Agency had tended not to deobligate funds because of the foreign policy negatives that would flow from "taking" foreign assistance funds away from a particular country. The Committee would caution the Agency to use this authority very carefully and in complete compliance with the guidelines set down by the Committee.

Committee directives and recommendations.—Over the last several years the Committee has gotten away from legislative earmarkings and legislative directives in favor of such directives and recommendations being placed in the report which accompanies the legislation. The Committee has taken this approach because it recognizes that some flexibility is necessary, flexibility which is not available when directives or recommendations are incorporated into the law itself. That the Committee has used report language to make such directives and recommendations does not diminish the importance it attaches to them, nor is it meant as a signal that the Agency should ignore those directives and recommendations. Unfortunately, there are increasing examples of where the Agency for International Development has chosen to ignore specific Committee report directives and recommendations. Some of those are as follows:

1. A directive that none of the reductions made in operating expenses be applied to the operations of the Inspector General was not followed. While the IG's audit function was not reduced, other aspects of his function were.
2. The directive that quarterly reports be provided of reductions or cancellations of projects or programs has not been done in a timely fashion.
3. While the Agency has indicated that it intends to comply with the directive on staffing of the IG's regional offices in West Africa and Karacchi, formal actions have yet to take place.
4. The Committee's direction that $10,000,000 in additional funds be made available to the International Rice Research Institute was ignored.
5. A recommendation that AID adopt a policy of providing assistance only to PVO's that receive at least 50 percent of their support from private sources has been ignored.
6. A directive that $7,500,000 be provided to the International Executive Service Corps was not followed.
7. A directive that the American University in Cairo and the American University of Beirut receive levels of funding as requested was ignored.

The solution to this problem is simple. The Committee can easily incorporate these directives and recommendations in the law, and that is exactly what the Agency can expect if the trend of disregarding Committee report language continues. While the Committee views the situation very seriously, it is willing at this time to closely monitor future responses by the Agency for International Development before taking further action.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NUTRITION

Appropriation, 1983	$705,000,000
Budget request, 1984	725,213,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	705,000,000

The core of United States development assistance takes form through the functional accounts of the Agency for International Develoment. These functional accounts—agriculture and rural development, population planning, health, education, and human resources development, selected development activities, and science and technology—focus U.S. development assistance into broad categories covering the full range of development activities. In this year's report, the Committee is including descriptions of actual projects or programs in each function in an effort to make these activities more understandable. However, because selected development activities has as part of its purpose to be a catch-all category, no specific projects are presented, but instead a general explanation.

Examples of AID's agriculture program follows:

Cameroon, North Cameroon seed multiplication phases I and II.—This project was begun in 1976 and is now in its second phase. It is helping Cameroon to increase food production through the establishment of an institutional system for the production and distribution of improved peanut, sorghum, millet, and corn seed varieties to 163,000 farm families in North Cameroon. This project is the second link in a chain beginning with AID-funded activities in basic research. The crops serve both as foodstuffs and as cash crops for small farmers. It is estimated that the improved seeds can result in increases in yield of 40 percent for peanuts and 10 percent for sorghum. A seed multiplication center will serve as the nucleus of a nationwide network of seed multiplication centers for small farmer foodcrops.

Morocco, rainfed agriculture project.—This project, which will begin in fiscal year 1984, is aimed at improving the quality and applicability of research directed at small farm production in rainfed zones and more effective extension of research results. This project will complement the government of Morocco's new 5-year plan to, among other things, increase agricultural production. It is hoped that success in agriculture programs such as this one will bring down the high rate of food imports (an average of 2 million metric tons of wheat are imported in a normal year).

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $705,000,000 for the agricultural, rural development and nutrition function, the same as last year's level.

POPULATION PLANNING

Appropriation, 1983	$211,000,000
Budget request, 1984	212,231,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	212,231,000

The population planning activities of the Agency for International Development include direct family planning services, various health-related programs, and research aimed at developing safe and effective contraceptives.

Examples of AID's population program are as follows:

Thailand, population planning II.—AID support for population planning in Thailand has continued since 1970, receiving the highest priority in AID's program during much of that time. There has been remarkable success in this area during the last decade as Thailand population growth rate has dropped from 3 percent to 1.9 percent, exceeding national development plan targets. Through the efforts of the Thai Government, contraceptive use among women of childbearing age reached a 1981 level of 58 percent nationwide. The current AID project supports efforts to expand and strengthen national family planning information and services. By 1986, it is anticipated that contraceptive information and services will be available nationwide, including at the village level.

Jamaica, population and family planning services.—Jamaica has been committed to family planning since 1962. This project began in fiscal year 1981, and is designed to assist the government of Jamaica in three areas: a population education and service delivery program directed toward youth; increased dissemination of information and delivery of services through public and private organizations; and a strengthened network of public hospitals and clinics to deliver comprehensive family planning services. Jamaica's goal is to reduce the national birth rate from 34.3 per 1,000 in 1972 to 25 per 1,000 in 1984. While overall fertility rates have declined, there has been a sharp increase in adolescent fertility rates. This program is projected to reach 250,000 Jamaicans, 50,000 of whom are teenagers.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $212,231,000, the budget request.

HEALTH

Appropriation, 1983	$133,405,000
Budget request, 1984	100,656,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	133,405,000

The health development account provides assistance to a variety of health sector programs and projects. Included in this activity are such programs as primary health training, the development of health care systems, the provision of basic drugs and other commodities, research, and programs which seek to identify effective methods of disease control.

Examples of AID's health program are as follows:

Lesotho, rural water and sanitation project.—Approximately 94 percent of the 1,200,000 people of Lesotho reside in areas not served by safe, sanitary water systems; and those systems in existence are highly susceptible to contamination. This program, begun in fiscal year 1979, assists the government of Lesotho to construct new village water systems and improve their capacity to maintain existing systems. By 1987 the new systems will provide clean water to 170,000 people, or 15 percent of the rural population of Lesotho.

Sudan, rural health support.—Communicable diseases comprise the principal health problems of Sudan and absorb the bulk of its public health resources. Malaria affects 25 percent of the population, malnutrition and anemia are prevalent. This program will foster effective implementation of the national primary health care program by expanding health facilities in rural areas. By the program's completion at the end of fiscal year 1984, some 1,200,000 rural families will have access to health care services.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $133,405,000, the same as last year's level.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1983	$103,550,000
Budget request, 1984	121,477,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	103,550,000

The education and human resources development program of the Agency for International Development concentrates its work on basic primary education, nonformal education such as adult and vocational training, more advanced scientific professional and technical training, and support of research in basic education and training.

Examples of AID's education and human resources development program are as follows:

Yemen, development training III.—Lack of sufficient numbers of adequately trained people is the major bottleneck in the achievement of Yemen's development goals. This program, to begin in fiscal year 1984, will help provide Yemen with trained personnel in the fields of agriculture, primary education, health, and science. By the project's completion in 1990, 300 Yemeni will receive degree-level training and 200 will receive short-term training to enable them to play more effective roles in Yemen's development.

Honduras, rural primary education.—The Honduran primary education system has not provided the broad coverage and quality of basic education needed to meet the developmental objectives of that country. Large numbers of primary schoolteachers have not received formal training, overcrowding is prevalent, student and teacher texts and materials are scarce, and the majority of schools do not offer full six primary grades. This program will expand and improve the primary school system and the quality of education received in these rural schools. By 1985, 380,000 children will benefit from this program.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $103,550,000, the same as last year's level.

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ENERGY, RESEARCH, RECONSTRUCTION, AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1983	$140,288,000
Budget request, 1984	172,423,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	140,288,000

Programs and projects funded under this functional account fall outside areas specifically dealt with in the other functional accounts, and in some cases include aspects of several of those functions. AID's private sector programs are largely funded under this account, as are programs funded through the private voluntary organizations (PVO's). Generally programs or projects dealing with urban problems fall within this account, as do employment and energy activities. In addition to the activities funded through this function, the Agency has initiated a new private sector revolving fund, which is explained in the next section of the report.

In last year's report the Committee urged the Agency to fund only those PVO's "which receive at least 50 percent of their support from private sources." The Agency's response to this directive was to continue its old policy of 20 percent. The Committee notes that even the 20-percent policy currently in force is not being followed, and it questions seriously any proposition that calls a particular agency private which receives 80 percent of its funding from the Federal Government. Even 50 percent is not a standard which the Committee believes most taxpayers would recognize as indicative of an organization being private. The Committee once again directs the Agency to develop at least a 50-percent standard.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $140,288,000, the same as last year's level.

PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1983	.....
Budget request, 1984	($20,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(20,000,000)

The Committee recommends approval of the administration's request for $20,000,000 to start up the private sector revolving fund. This $20,000,000 is not additive, but is a ceiling on the amount which can be used from development assistance accounts for the fund.

The fund is a new initiative by the Agency for International Development, and its purpose is to promote economic development by encouraging the growth of the private sector in developing countries. The fund would be used to leverage private sector money and support for development with foreign assistance dollars.

Under the legislation reported by the Senate and House authorizing committees, the fund would be restricted in several areas to insure proper congressional oversight. Obligations in any fiscal year may be made only to the extent provided in appropriations acts, descriptions of projects proposed for funding must be included in congressional presentation documents, reprograming notifications are required for those projects not contained in the congressional presentation documents, and a comprehensive report must be submitted to Congress each year describing the fund's activities and portfolio.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1983	$10,000,000
Budget request, 1984	10,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

Programs funded under this function are primarily aimed at developing research capabilities in Third World countries, a worthwhile goal. The Committee remains concerned, however, that too much of this funding is awarded to domestic research and it fears such activities will not accrue to the benefit of the Third World. As well, one-half of this request will go to the National Academy of Sciences as a result of an ill-conceived contract signed several years ago. With this contract to the National Academy of Sciences and with a large portion of the remaining funds going for research done in the United States, little is left for what should be this program's main purpose. The Committee has expressed concern over these matters in the past, and if future funding is to be provided, more concrete action on the issues of concern to the Committee must be taken.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $10,000,000, the administration's request.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Appropriation, 1983	$20,000,000
Budget request, 1984	7,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program provides grants to institutions overseas sponsored by U.S. citizens or organizations. The assistance provided by this program is a supplement to their regular funding and grants are awarded under specific criteria.

In past reports the Committee has highlighted the special significance and importance of both the American University in Cairo and the American University of Beirut (AUB). These institutions have played a special role in our relationships in that part of the world, and the Committee expects the Agency to provide both institutions with adequate funds for their operations.

As a result of the current hostilities in Lebanon, it now appears unlikely that AUB will find it possible to proceed as scheduled with the opening of its fall semester the first week of October. Given these circumstances the Committee assumes that the U.S. Government may be called upon to provide financial resources which would enable the university to continue the operation of American University Hospital and related supporting activities on an emergency basis until such time as normal operations are able to resume. The Committee is committed to the preservation of AUB and is prepared to assist it financially during the present crisis. To this end the Committee directs the Agency for International Development to determine immediately sources for reprograming funds to assist AUB. The Committee also directs AID to take into consideration possible needs of Beirut University College and International College which may arise as well. If necessary, the Committee is prepared to replace at a later date funds reprogramed to assist these institutions.

The Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University in Bologna, Italy, is a long-standing recipient of funds under this account. The Committee is concerned, however, that the Agency for International Development has been recommending assistance to the Center at reduced amounts over the last several years. The Committee believes this Center deserves full support, and, therefore, recommends that the Center receive the amount being requested in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $25,000,000, $5,000,000 more than last year's level.

The following is a summary of requests made by institutions to the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984 and grants made by AID in fiscal years 1982 and 1983 and a summary of aid given to recipient institutions for fiscal years 1959–82:

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982, 1983, and 1984, AND GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1982

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year— 1982 requests	1982 grants	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests [1]
Botswana:					
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	291	.....	.....	.....	300
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	.....	.....	969	600	.....
Subtotal, Botswana	291	.....	969	600	300
Brazil:					
Esperanca, Santarem	239	200	213	.....	225
Columbia:					
Puntas Canoas Health Center and School, Punta de Canoas	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Ecuador:					
Working Boys' Center, Quito	382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt:					
American University in Cairo	1,165	800	1,165	900	1,165
College of the Holy Family, Cairo	1,768	.....	.....	.....	500
Subtotal, Egypt	2,933	800	1,165	900	1,665
France:					
American Center for Students and Artists, Paris	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece:					
American College of Greece, Athens	857	300	1,425	.....	2,065
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	864	425	295	295	350
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	728	.....	740	200	714
Athens College, Athens	.....	.....	345	200	240
Subtotal, Greece	2,449	725	2,805	695	3,369
Guatemala:					
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala City	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
University of the Valley, Guatemala City	1,705	950	1,625	875	1,650
Subtotal, Guatemala	1,705	950	1,625	875	2,850
Haiti:					
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	.....	.....	200	200	.....
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince	162	150	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Haiti	162	150	200	200	.....
Honduras:					
American School in Honduras, Tegucigalpa	483	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	.....	.....	750	200	.....

See footnote at end of table.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982, 1983, and 1984, AND GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—				
	1982 requests	1982 grants	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests[1]
Honduras—Continued					
Pan American Agricultural School, Zamorano	1,790	1,500	2,155	1,455	2,470
Subtotal, Honduras	2,273	1,500	2,905	1,655	2,470
India:					
Indo-American Hospital, Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Kodaikanal School, Tamil Nadu	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	2,000	.....	2,000	500	2,000
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore	2,540	500	931	.....	1,034
Subtotal, India	4,540	500	2,931	500	5,134
Indonesia:					
Petra Christian University, Surabaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250
Israel:					
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,250
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan	1,250	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Beit Berl College, Kfar Saba	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Beth Rivka, Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	1,750	.....	1,900	300	.....
Beth Rivka, Chabad Campus, Safat	850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beth Yaacov Avat Girls High School, Ashdod	.....	.....	470	.....	.....
Boys Town of Jerusalem	1,000	800	1,104	250	1,000
Center for Scientific and Technological Development of the Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheva	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Town, Jerusalem	3,188	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Diaspora Institute, Jerusalem	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Educational Center for Galilee, Rechasim	1,600	.....	.....	.....	500
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem	.....	.....	950	450	.....
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot	2,750	1,000	2,750	750	1,950
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	4,765	1,000	4,000	850	4,000
Jerusalem College of Technology, Jerusalem	.....	.....	630	.....	852
Jerusalem Academy (Dvar Jerusalem)	1,340	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jerusalem Society for the Advancement of Education and Culture (Jerusalem Academy)	1,736	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnote at end of table.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982, 1983, and 1984, AND GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—				
	1982 requests	1982 grants	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests[1]
Israel—Continued					
Jerusalem Institute of Mental Health	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	739	.....	922	.....	922
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Machanaim Kiryat Gat, Kiryat Gat	.....	.....	.....	.....	440
Neve Michael Youth Village, Pardess Channa	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Or Hachayim Girls' College, Bnei Brak	355	150	.....	.....	.....
Post Natal Medical Center, Jerusalem	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sha'alvim Teachers College, Sha'alvim	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	2,859	.....	3,519	500	3,519
Sinai Institute for Jewish and American Studies in Israel, Tel Aviv	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Teachers Training College, Chazon Yechezkel	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Ulpana Technology Kfar Hanoar Shaarey Avrohom, Doar-na Emek Shorer	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yemin Orde, The Orde Wingate Children's Village, Hof Hacarmel	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
Yohanna Jabotinsky Youth Town, Be'er Yaacov	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Israel	33,912	2,950	20,835	3,100	19.433
Italy:					
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	450	225	325	200	325
Jamaica:					
St. George's College, Kingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	850
Jordan:					
American Center of Oriental Research, Amman	400	200	.....	.....	.....
Korea:					
Ewha Women's College, Seoul	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Induk Vocational Institute of Design, Seoul	1,694	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju	483	.....	.....	.....	250
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	376	200	807	200	895
Seoul Women's College	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Sogang University, Seoul	2,000	950	.....	.....	740
St. Joseph Girls' Middle and High School, Cholla Nam Do	.....	.....	630	100	.....
Subtotal, Korea	4,553	1,150	3,937	500	1,885

See footnote at end of table.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982, 1983, and 1984, AND GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—				
	1982 requests	1982 grants	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests[1]
Lebanon:					
American University of Beirut	5,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
Beirut University College	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,458
Haigazian College, Beirut	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
International College of Beirut	.....	.....	500	250	.....
Subtotal, Lebanon	5,000	4,000	6,500	4,250	9,458
Lesotho:					
Maluti Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	975
Liberia:					
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	2,238	.....	2,081	900	2,140
Malawi:					
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	400	400	.....	.....	.....
Mexico:					
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Montemorelos University Medical Center, Nuevo Leon	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of the Americas, Puebla	2,513	700	1,670	.....	1,275
Subtotal, Mexico	3,513	700	1,670	900	8,275
Morocco:					
Morocco American Legation Center, Tangier	40	.....	40	.....	.....
Philippines:					
Angeles University, Angeles City	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City	2,260	1,190	.....	.....	.....
Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,128
De La Salle University, Manila	.....	.....	1,500	800	.....
Livingstone Health Care and Research Center, Cebu City	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
Pan Asian School of Public Health	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
Silliman University, Dumaguete City	760	.....	774	500	.....
Subtotal, Philippines	3,020	1,190	3,264	1,300	5,128
Poland:					
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	1,700	300	1,500	150	2,000
Rwanda:					
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye	.....	.....	792	575	792
Sudan:					
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazal	.....	.....	.....	.....	425

See footnote at end of table.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982, 1983, and 1984, AND GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1982—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution and location	Fiscal year—				
	1982 requests	1982 grants	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests[1]
Taiwan:					
Adventist Hospital, Taipei	500				
Thailand:					
Bangkok Adventist Hospital			750		765
Payap College, Chiang Mai	1,680	960	1,108	500	1,698
Subtotal, Thailand	1,680	960	1,858	1,225	2,463
Turkey:					
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	1,282	750	1,685	550	1,635
Robert College, Istanbul					565
Subtotal, Turkey	1,282	750	1,685	550	2,200
United Kingdom:					
Hong Kong Baptist College	1,618				
New England College, Arundel	690				
Subtotal, United Kingdom	2,308				
West Bank:					
Ramallah Hospital	2,000				
St. Luke's Hospital, Nablus					490
Subtotal, West Bank	2,000				490
Worldwide:					
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences in the Caribbean, Central and South America, Sudan and Portugal	3,380	1,600	3,090	1,500	2,900
Project ORBIS	750	750	1,250	700	
Subtotal, worldwide	4,130	2,350	4,340	2,200	2,900
Zaire:					
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	200		750	550	200
Totals	83,700	20,000	62,390	20,000	77,702

[1] A number of applications are preliminary based on cost estimates subject to change.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

SUMMARY OF AID TO RECIPIENT INSTITUTIONS, FY 1959 - FY 1982
(in thousands of dollars)

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1976		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey	1,970	-	375	360	400	850	-	930	-	750	5,635	-
Adventist Hospital of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	400	-	-	635	-
Amana Ulpanat, Kfar Saba & Zefira Israel	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-
American Center for Oriental Research Amman, Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-
American Children's Hospital, Krakow Poland	3,876	15,288	-	785	-	750	-	-	-	300	5,710	15,288
American College of Greece (formerly Deree-Pierce), Athens, Greece	4,562	-	-	285	300	360	-	-	-	300	5,807	-
American Farm School, Thessaloniki Greece	3,760	-	300	380	350	270	-	550	-	425	6,035	-
American Hospital in Estepona, Spain	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
American Hospital of Paris, France	5,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,475	-
American Hospital in Rome, Italy	4,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,885	-
American International College, Israel	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
American Library in Paris, France	275	-	25	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	440	-
American University of Beirut, Lebanon	102,904 1/	-	5,000	4,500	4,500	4,000	-	3,500	-	4,000	128,404 1/	-
American University in Cairo, Egypt	9,995	51,750	-	250	500	500	15,750	400	14,300	800	12,445	81,800
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece	1,698	-	180	475	300	-	-	425	-	-	3,078	
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190	1,190	-
Athens College, Athens, Greece	1,567	-	1,000	-	285	275	-	-	-	-	3,127	-
Bangdung Adventist Hospital, Bandung Indonesia	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Bangkok Adventist Hospital, Thailand	-	-	200	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-
Bayit Lepletot Vocational Training School Jerusalem, Israel	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Beirut University College, Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	-	375 2/	-
Beth Bluma Vocational School, Petach Tikva, Israel	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Beth Oloth Vocational High School Jerusalem, Israel	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1976		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School Kfar Chabad, Israel	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Beth Yaacov Avat School, Asdod and Ramat Gan, Israel	2,300	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-
Beth Zeiroth Mizrachi Vocational High School, Jerusalem, Israel	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Betsefer Tichon Lememichonaim Umazgirut Rechev, Rehovot & Tiberias, Israel	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna, Italy	1,075	-	350	365	375	380	-	250	-	225	3,020	-
Boys Town Jerusalem, Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	800	-
Cairo American College, Egypt	100	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1,250
Chemke Mercy Hospitals, Nigeria	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903	-
Cheng Hsin Rehabilitation Center Taipei, Taiwan	1,760	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860	-
Ch'san Sofer Chasan Yecheskel Institute, Jerusalem, Israel	400	1,000	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	1,000
Clifford M. Strauss School, Sarcelles France	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
Cuttington University College, Suaoco Liberia	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	750	-	-	3,450	-
Damavand College, Tehran, Iran	925	-	500	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	-
De La Salle University, Manila Philippines	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-
Educational Center of Galilee Rachasim, Israel	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	-
Escuela Agricola Panamericana Zamorano, Honduras	3,199	-	175	150	200	600	-	1,300	-	1,500	7,124	-
Esperanca, Santarem, Brazil	-	-	-	-	400	450	-	190	-	200	1,240	-
Feinberg Graduate School of Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel	10,300	-	1,200	1,600	1,600	1,500	-	1,000	-	1,000	18,200	-
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne, Israel	-	-	-	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	-
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga, Zaire	160	-	160	200	150	170	-	130	-	-	970	-
Gorgas Memorial Institute, Panama	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem Israel	5,850	1,000	750	1,350	1,000	1,200	-	1,000	-	1,000	12,150	1,000
Hadera Institute, Hadera, Israel	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-
Haifa Institute of Education, Israel	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-
Heri Mission Hospital, Kigoma, Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	275	-
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso Guatemala	-	-	260	335	225	225	-	-	-	-	1,045	-

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1976		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-
Igud Leiluf Hanoar, Israel	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
Induk Vocational School, Seoul, Korea	1,150	-	-	-	-	475	-	-	-	-	1,625	-
International College of Beirut, Lebanon	2,664	-	-	-	178	-	-	500	-	-	3,342 2/	-
International Eye Foundation	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
Jerusalem College for Women, Israel	750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	1,000
Jerusalem College of Technology, Israel	-	1,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,986
Kanye Hospital, Kanye, Botswana	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	900	-	-	1,900	-
Kfar Eliyahu Teacher Training Institute Beer Yaacov, Israel	1,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,645	-
Kfar Eliyahu Youth Villege, Gedera Israel	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-
Kyriat Chinuch Mevasseret Zion Jerusalem, Israel	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-
Laniado Hospital, Natanya, Israel	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Lingnan College, Hong Kong	150	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	-
Ludhiana Christian Medical College Punjab, India	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi	-	-	-	-	550	-	-	750	-	400	1,700	-
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone, Botswana	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	195	-
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital Bethlehem, West Bank	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	750	-	-	2,250	-
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye, Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	750	-
Musa Alami Foundation, Jericho	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-
Mwami Adventist Hospital, Chipata, Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	300	-
New England College, Arundel, England	-	-	450	25	375	-	-	-	-	-	850	-
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem, Israel	-	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-
Or Hachayim Girls College, Bnai-Brek Israel	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	645	-	-	-	150	1,795	1,000
Payap College, Chiang Mai, Thailand	-	-	-	1,980	-	-	-	1,075	-	960	4,015	-
Pediatric Hospital, Seoul, Korea	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
People-to-People Health Foundation Project HOPE	19,625	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,800	-	1,500	-	1,600	30,525	-
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju Korea	475	-	200	300	833	-	-	450	-	200	2,458	-
Project ORBIS	-	-	-	-	1,034	-	-	-	-	750	1,784	-
Ramat Havraath Hospital & Home for the Aged, Petah Tikvah, Israel	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - FY 1976		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey	22,545	-	-	-	-	300	-	275	-	-	23,120	-
Satya Wacana Christian University Salatiga, Indonesia	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	650	-
Sde Chemed Vocational School, Rishon Le Zion, Israel	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
Sephardic Vocational School Rosh Ha'Ayin, Israel	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel	375	-	750	1,000	-	800	-	-	-	-	2,925	-
Silliman University, Dumaguete City Philippines	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	-
Sogang University, Seoul, Korea	1,360	-	-	1,156	-	650	-	800	-	950	4,916	-
Soong Jun University, Seoul, Korea	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	-	1,300	-
Spafford House, Israel	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Tel Aviv Vocational School, Israel	250	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Tom Vocational School, Hadera, Israel	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Trinity College, Manila, Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	900	-
Universidad del Valle, Guatemala City Guatemala	100	-	-	-	675	850	-	1,200	-	950	3,775	-
University of the Americas, Puebla, Mexico	9,420	-	315	2,249	-	850	-	-	-	700	13,534	-
University of North Africa, Tangier Morocco	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Working Boys' Center, Quito, Ecuador	580	-	530	590	-	825	-	300	-	-	2,825	-
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	-
Yad Benjamin Educational Center Netivot, Israel	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Xavier University, Cagayen de Oro City Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-	1,550	-
Program Support	1,287	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,487	-
Arab/Israeli Student Exchange Program	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
TOTALs	246,204	75,374	18,420	23,810	25,000	25,000	15,750	20,000	14,300	20,000	378,434	105,424

1/ Does not include Department of State grant for $2,495,000 in FY 1959, nor $1 million in emergency assistance from AID's Economic Support Fund in FY 1981, $1 million in FY 1981, $1.5 million in FY 1982, or $10 million by special appropriation no-year funding from ESF for Lebanon.

2/ Does not include additional funds made available from special appropriation no-year funding from ESF for Lebanon ($1.5 million for BUC, $600,000 for International College in FY 1983)

January 1983

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1983	$25,000,000
Budget request, 1984	25,000,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Agency for International Development's Office of Disaster Assistance is the U.S. Government's office of first response to disasters around the world. The funds provided in this particular account are basically of a contingency nature, which are used in the event of a disaster.

The Committee reiterates its concern over the situation in southern Italy, a region devastated by a severe earthquake, and supports continued efforts to provide assistance for southern Italian relief and reconstruction. The Committee, therefore, has included bill language providing $10,000,000 for such purposes. Funds for these activities shall be derived from either the International Disaster Assistance account or from moneys made available pursuant to title V, section 530 of the act. The appropriations should be used for support of diversified reconstruction and repair projects, including housing, industrial plants, hospitals, orphanages, and facilities for the aged.

Following is a table detailing fiscal year 1983 obligations and availabilities of disaster assistance funding as of March 11, 1983:

Fiscal year 1982 International Disaster Assistance

Total appropriated as of March 11, 1983	[1] $25,000,000
Relief and rehabilitation (worldwide):	
Australia	25,000
Benin	20,000
Brazil	7,813
Comoro Islands	25,000
Dominican Republic	39,332
Ecuador floods	402,445
El Salvador	9,000
Fiji	1,658,574
Ghana	25,000
Guatemala	131,000
Haiti	25,000
India	25,000
Indonesia	36,190
Lebanon	11,700
Liberia	25,000
Madagascar	8,500
Niger	25,000
Peru	25,000

Fiscal year 1982 International Disaster Assistance—Continued

Relief and rehabilitation (worldwide)—Continued	
Somalia	$19,200
Spain	8,658
Thailand	5,000
Togo	25,000
Tunisia	843,023
Venezuela	27,800
Yemen	2,542,880
Regional disaster supply stockpiles	1,500,000
Disaster preparedness and technical assistance	7,000,000
Total programed or obligated (as of March 11, 1983)	14,496,115
Balance available	503,885

[1] $10,000,000 of these funds are earmarked for Italian earthquake reconstruction.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $25,000,000, the administration's request.

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1983	$93,757,000
Budget request, 1984	103,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	103,000,000

This will be the third year that the Committee has called attention to the problems which have confronted this program. Since the report on the fiscal year 1983 legislation, the Committee has received additional reports, including AID audit reports, detailing significant problems with programs and projects associated with the Sahel development program. Despite repeated assurances that the necessary corrections have been made, new problems have arisen. While the Committee recognizes that the countries which receive assistance under this account are in great need, and that in many cases the governmental infrastructure of these countries are not very sophisticated, the Committee does not believe the pouring of additional funds into this program will help. Wasted funds help no one.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $103,000,000.

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PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriation, 1983	$36,537,000
Budget request, 1984	39,316,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	39,316,000

The foreign service retirement and disability fund is a mandatory expense of the Agency for International Development. The Committee recommends the appropriation of the full budget request.

OVERSEAS TRAINING AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1983	($1,700,000)
Budget request, 1984	(1,100,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(1,100,000)

The administration is requesting the equivalent of $1,100,000 in Indian rupees which will be used to train approximately 500 Nepalese participants in Indian institutions.

The Committee recommends approval of this request, which has no budgetary effect.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Appropriation, 1983	$2,962,250,000
Budget request, 1984	2,949,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	2,900,000,000

The following table details the Economic Support Fund (ESF) budget proposal for fiscal year 1984, as well as the estimated level for fiscal year 1983 and the actual level for fiscal year 1982:

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

	Fiscal year—		
	1982 (actual)	1983 (estimated)	1984 request
Near East:			
Cyprus	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$3,000,000
Egypt	771,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000
Israel	806,000,000	785,000,000	785,000,000
Jordan	15,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Lebanon	6,000,000	150,000,000	(1)
Middle East Regional Cooperation	11,100,000	12,500,000	15,000,000
Morocco			7,000,000
Oman	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Portugal	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Tunisia	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Turkey	300,000,000	285,000,000	175,000,000
Subtotal	1,964,100,000	2,057,500,000	1,810,000,000
Africa:			
Botswana	10,984,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Chad	2,822,000		
Djibouti	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Kenya	10,714,000	30,000,000	42,000,000
Liberia	35,000,000	32,000,000	35,000,000
Niger		5,000,000	5,000,000
Mauritius	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Senegal		5,000,000	10,000,000
Seychelles	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Somalia	20,000,000	21,000,000	35,000,000
Southern Africa Regional	14,305,000	14,507,000	40,000,000
Sudan	100,000,000	82,250,000	120,000,000
Zaire		5,000,000	10,000,000
Zambia	19,999,000	15,483,000	20,000,000
Zimbabwe	75,000,000	60,000,000	75,000,000
Subtotal	294,824,000	286,240,000	409,000,000
Asia:			
Pakistan	100,000,000	200,000,000	225,000,000
Philippines	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
South Pacific	500,000		
Thailand	5,000,000	[2]5,000,000	5,000,000
Subtotal	155,500,000	255,000,000	280,000,000

See footnote at end of table.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND—Continued

	Fiscal year—		
	1982 (actual)	1983 (estimated)	1984 request
Latin America and the Caribbean:			
Belize	$10,000,000		
Costa Rica	95,000,000	$82,000,000	$70,000,000
Dominican Republic	41,000,000	8,000,000	40,000,000
Eastern Caribbean	44,000,000	11,000,000	25,000,000
El Salvador	115,000,000	140,000,000	120,000,000
Guatemala	10,000,000		40,000,000
Haiti	10,000,000		5,000,000
Honduras	39,800,000	53,000,000	40,000,000
Jamaica	92,460,000	57,350,000	55,000,000
Nicaragua	5,100,000		
Surinam	500,000		1,000,000
Latin America Regional	15,000,000	10,000	2,000,000
Subtotal	477,860,000	351,360,000	398,000,000
Other:			
Democracy initiative		150,000	
Poland	5,000,000		
Spain	22,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Special requirements fund			40,000,000
Subtotal	27,000,000	12,150,000	52,000,000
Total	2,919,284,000	2,962,250,000	2,949,000,000

[1] $50,000,000 for Lebanon for fiscal year 1984 was included in appropriations made in fiscal year 1983.

[2] An additional $5,000,000 is available under the ESF program for Thailand as a result of a transfer of funds from the "Migration and refugee" account.

The ESF is distinguishable from other U.S. bilateral assistance by its flexibility, which makes it an effective instrument of U.S. foreign policy, especially as it relates to U.S. political, economic, and security objectives. Countries which receive Economic Support Funds are generally those with which we have close security relationships, such as Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Portugal, and the Philippines. The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $2,900,000,000.

ESF is economic assistance.—Recently there has been a tendency by critics of the U.S. foreign assistance program to include the Economic Support Fund as part of U.S. military assistance in a continuing argument over "balance" between U.S. economic and military programs in the overall foreign assistance appropriation. Such criticism is totally unfounded. First of all, the basic law under which Economic Support Funds are appropriated specifically prohibits those funds from being used for military assistance. Recognizing this, the critics then lump military and ESF into a larger security assistance category, which critics argue is basically military assistance as opposed to development or economic assistance. A simple look at the programs and projects funded by the ESF would yield a totally different picture. Numerous and purely developmental projects are funded by this account throughout the world, including rural health development projects in Lesotho, nutritional programs in Egypt, and rural school construction projects in the Philippines. The Committee believes that even a superficial review of

the programs and projects funded by the ESF would reveal that at least a third of the funds provided under this account are for developmental projects and programs, a level which is nearly 80 percent of the Agency for International Development's functional development assistance levels. In summary, the Committee believes an honest examination is required in any discussion of the so-called balance issue between security or military assistance and economic and development assistance, and that such an examination would show a large portion of ESF funding to be development assistance.

Israel.—The Committee is recommending an increase to $910,000,000 in the Economic Support Fund program for Israel. That country has received $785,000,000 per year since fiscal year 1978, so this will be the first increase in 7 years. The Committee strongly believes that the adverse debt burden which Israel is faced with requires this additional assistance.

Egypt.—As a result of this Committee's admonitions over the last 2 years, the Agency for International Development has made some progress in changing the Egyptian program in ways that will help reduce the substantial pipeline, and also signify a maturation of our aid relationship with Egypt. AID's own reports detail the growing debt burden Egypt faces, and, therefore, it only makes sense that our assistance program to Egypt be geared more to trying to help solve that problem. The Committee directs that of the $750,000,000 in Economic Support Funds being provided to Egypt, not less than $200,000,000 be provided in the form of cash transfers.

One of the largest drains on Egyptian foreign currency is due to the huge need for cement, most of which it imports. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Agency for International Development to look into the possibility of helping Egypt to develop the capability to produce cement domestically, so that it could save some of those foreign reserves. The Committee would like to receive a report on this suggestion no later than February 1, 1984.

Morocco.—The Committee notes with approval the administration's request for an ESF program in Morocco. That country, which continues to be of substantial assistance to U.S. efforts both in the Middle East and Africa, deserves the special recognition inherent in the suggested ESF program. In addition, Morocco suffers from economic difficulties which justify increased U.S. support. Under consideration by the Agency for International Development is a weather modification program for Morocco which, because of that country's drought, could be of real and lasting benefit. The Committee, therefore, urges the Agency to act favorably and expeditiously on the weather modification proposal.

Philippines.—In last year's report the Committee detailed a particularly harsh audit report on one of the programs funded by this account for the Philippines. The audit report found what could only be described as gross deficiencies in the oversight by AID of this project. Despite the fact that that audit report is now more than 1 year old, the issues raised by the report have still not been settled. If AID/Manila or the Bureau for Asian Affairs is unable to resolve this matter in the very

near future, the Committee would suggest that the problem be turned over to either the Administrator directly or one of the central bureaus.

In the wake of the brutal murder of former Filipino Senator Benigno S. Aquino, Jr., the Committee considers it critical that the government of the Philippines conduct an independent, comprehensive and timely investigation of the events surrounding the Aquino assassination. The Special Commission on the Assassination of Ex-Senator Benigno S. Aquino is currently stalled over legal questions and membership. The Committee feels it is crucial that the work of this Commission be commenced immediately. Since it is worthwhile for the United States to promote peaceful, democratic resolution of political differences throughout the world, and as U.S. interests in the Pacific region could be severely jeopardized by instability in the Philippines, the Committee wishes to register its substantial concern that the issue be thoroughly addressed and resolved.

The Committee would also express its concern that the elections scheduled for May 1984 for the National Assembly be conducted freely and fairly, and that all political elements peacefully participate in the electoral process.

El Salvador judicial reform.—Because of the fundamental importance of judicial reform to guaranteeing human rights and democracy in El Salvador, the Committee has mandated that not less than $3,000,000 of Economic Support Funds be expended on reform efforts. In the Committee's judgment, the most urgent needs include: (1) Establishing an investigative arm in the courts; (2) providing physical security for judges and other key participants in trials; and (3) modernizing penal codes, evidentiary rules, and court procedures. While the Department of State retains full discretion to allocate the $3,000,000 among these three areas, the Committee expects that the amounts set will be sufficient to achieve rapid and substantial improvements in each of these three areas.

Although Salvadoran law requires a judicial investigation of persons charged by the courts following police investigation, the judiciary lacks an investigative service. Moreover, the police organizations have only limited capability to conduct complex investigations or utilize modern forensic methods such as fingerprint, fiber, ballistic, substance, and financial analysis. Accordingly, a new investigative organization must be established that would be independent of police and other executive agencies and subject to the supervision of the courts. Such an organization could be placed directly under the courts, although for practical reasons, it might better be placed under the Attorney General. In any event, it must be trained and equipped to perform sophisticated investigations. Education, training, and technical assistance, therefore, would form the core of the assistance to be provided by the United States.

Intimidation, assault, and even murder of judges and other persons involved in pending judicial investigations and trials remain an endemic problem in El Salvador. Unless the problem can be solved by providing physical protection in appropriate cases, the courts can never dispense justice or achieve credibility. Whenever necessary, bodyguards with appropriate training, equipment, and support must be provided to judges,

witnesses, jurors, prosecutors, and other persons as required. Just as the FBI has capabilities for sophisticated criminal investigation that are unequaled anywhere in the world, the Marshal Service has extensive experience in protecting courts and court participants. Accordingly, the essence of direct U.S. aid would be in the nature of training and technical assistance.

Salvadoran statutory law is outmoded and provides only limited opportunities for admission of documentary and scientific or forensic evidence. In addition, court rules and procedures must be reformed to assure speedy trials. Finally, fundamental reforms are needed regarding judicial selection, compensation, and tenure to assure a truly independent judiciary. While statutory revisions ultimately will be needed, many initial steps can be taken more rapidly. Necessary reforms are now under study by a Judicial Reform Commission appointed by President Magaña. The United States should support the work of this Commission in every way possible.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Appropriation, 1983	$31,100,000
Budget request, 1984	46,200,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	46,200,000

For fiscal year 1984 the administration is requesting the appropriation of $46,200,000 for activities funded under the peacekeeping operations account.

Of this request, $9,000,000 is for the U.S. contribution to the U.N. Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP). This U.N. force has been stationed in Cyprus since 1974, with military and civilian personnel provided by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The remainder of the request, $37,200,000, is for the U.S. share of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) budget for this year. This peacekeeping force is a direct result of the Camp David accords in which security arrangements were established for the Sinai. The MFO moved into the Sinai upon the withdrawal by Israel of its forces from that territory.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of the full budget request.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1983	[1] $353,066,550
Budget request, 1984	378,512,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	370,000,000

[1] $8,128,500 of this amount available for this account from Deferral No. D83-001.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $370,000,000, $8,512,000 less than the administration's request.

The reduction the Committee is recommending, nonetheless, gives the Agency nearly 5 percent more for operating expenses than was provided in fiscal year 1983. This reduction should not be applied to activities overseas nor should any reduction be made against the fiscal year 1984 proposed level of funding for the operations of the Inspector General's Office.

The Committee notes a reverse in the welcome trend of the last 2 years showing that operating expenses as a percentage of AID's total budget was declining. Such a reverse is disturbing, and unacceptable.

The following three tables show the funding sources for AID operating expenses, a comparison of operating expenses to program funds, and operating expenses by object, class, and major location.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR AID OPERATING EXPENSES

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1982 actual	1983 estimate	1984 proposed
Operating expense requirements	345.5	375.4	400.5
Less:			
Dollar fees	4.3	5.5	5.8
Local currency trust funds	9.1	13.8	13.2
Appropriated funding level	332.1	356.1	381.5
Less: Dollar reimbursements	2.7	3.0	3.0
New budget authority requested	329.4	[1] 353.1	378.5

[1] Includes $8.1 million in deferrals made available for operating expenses.

COMPARISON OF OPERATING EXPENSES TO PROGRAM FUNDS

[Fiscal years 1979 thru 1983]

	Fiscal year—					
	1979 actual	1980 actual	1981 actual	1982 actual	1983 estimate	1984 proposed
Development assistance	$1,257.5	$1,215.8	$1,289.6	$1,396.0	$1,411.2	$1,445.0
American schools and hospitals abroad	25.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	7.5
Disaster assistance	47.3	55.9	87.3	72.0	99.0	32.0
Economic support fund[1]	1,942.5	2,158.1	2,227.3	2,770.3	3,054.0	2,999.0
Total program[2]	3,272.3	3,454.8	3,624.2	4,258.3	4,584.2	4,483.5
Operating expenses	251.7	273.1	304.4	332.1	356.1	381.5
Total budget	3,524.0	3,727.9	3,928.6	4,590.4	4,940.3	4,865.0
Operating expenses as percent of:						
Total program	7.7	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.5
Total budget	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.8

[1] Security supporting assistance account prior to fiscal year 1979.
[2] Data excludes amounts for Public Law 480 programs and refugee assistance for which AID has extensive management responsibilities, peacekeeping operations, and payments to the foreign service retirement and disability fund.

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION

[In millions of dollars]

Object class	Fiscal year—		
	1982 actual	1983 estimate	1984 proposed
11 Personnel compensation:			
AID Washington	77.8	81.3	81.4
Overseas	90.7	104.1	108.0
Total	168.5	185.4	189.4
12 Personnel benefits:			
AID Washington	6.9	8.2	8.3
Overseas	15.1	17.2	17.7
Total	22.0	25.4	26.0
13 Benefits-former personnel:			
AID Washington	.1	.1	.1
Overseas	.5	.6	.6
Total	.6	.7	.7
21 Travel and transportation of persons:			
AID Washington	3.6	4.2	4.5
Overseas	14.1	15.8	17.3
Total	17.7	20.0	21.8
22 Transportation of things:			
AID Washington			
Overseas	11.3	11.7	14.4
Total	11.3	11.7	14.4

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Object class	Fiscal year— 1982 actual	1983 estimate	1984 proposed
23 Rent, communications, utilities:			
AID Washington	11.4	12.9	15.6
Overseas	20.8	23.8	25.5
Total	32.2	36.7	41.1
24 Printing and reproduction:			
AID Washington	1.0	1.0	1.1
Overseas	.2	.2	.2
Total	1.2	1.2	1.3
25 Other services:			
AID Washington	14.8	14.4	15.4
Overseas	36.1	37.5	40.7
Total	50.9	51.9	56.1
26 Supplies and materials:			
AID Washington	1.3	1.3	1.4
Overseas	5.3	5.3	5.6
Total	6.6	6.6	7.0
31 Equipment:			
AID Washington	1.4	1.2	1.4
Overseas	14.4	12.7	16.0
Total	15.8	13.9	17.4
32 Lands and structures:			
AID Washington			
Overseas	2.6	.3	3.0
Total	2.6	.3	3.0
41 Grants, subsidies, contributions:			
AID Washington			
Overseas	2.5	1.5	2.5
Total	2.5	1.5	2.5
42 Insurance claims and indemnities:			
AID Washington			
Overseas	.2	.3	.3
Total	.2	.3	.3
Summary:			
AID Washington	118.3	124.6	129.2
Overseas	213.8	231.0	251.8
Total	332.1	355.6	381.0

Since submission of the congresional presentation, from which the above figures were extracted, fiscal year 1983 reallocations have been made to provide $2.5 million in object class 41, and $1.5 million in object class 32. The funds came through a reduction in overseas allocations and additional funds ($0.5 million) now anticipated in reimbursements. The latter applies to both fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1983	$10,500,000
Budget request, 1984	22,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	22,000,000

The basic thrust of the trade and development program is to involve U.S. private sector firms in the early planning stages of programs and projects in order to improve their position as potential participants and suppliers in overseas development projects.

The current head of the trade and development program has been tasked with other responsibilities related to the Bureau for Private Enterprise and a special Presidential commission. The Committee is concerned that these additional duties could have an adverse affect on this program. This criticism is not aimed at any individual, but rather it is an expression by the Committee that the trade and development program deserves full time attention.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $22,000,000, the budget request.

HOUSING GUARANTY PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1983	($150,000,000)
Budget request, 1984	(150,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(150,000,000)

The housing guaranty program is the Agency for International Development's major effort in the area of shelter and related services. The program finances slum and squatter settlement upgrading, site preparation and services, corps housing, low-cost housing units, and community facilities and services. The program underwrites private sector financing through a full faith and credit guarantee. Since its inception in the early 1960's, 167 projects have been carried out in 44 countries. In fiscal year 1984 the program will finance new projects in 11 countries.

The Committee recommends approval of the full budget request.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Limitation on direct loans:	
Appropriation, 1983	($10,000,000)
Budget request, 1984	(15,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(15,000,000)
Limitation on guaranteed loans:	
Appropriation, 1983	(100,000,000)
Budget request, 1984	(150,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(150,000,000)

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) was created in 1969 as a wholly owned government corporation to mobilize and facilitate the participation of U.S. private capital and skills in the economic and social development of less developed friendly countries and areas, thereby complementing the development assistance objectives of the United States. OPIC's programs include political risk insurance, limited amounts of loan guarantees and direct loans, and reinsurance operations. OPIC does not receive any direct appropriations from Congress, although Congress is responsible for providing yearly limitations of their activities.

The Committee recommends approval of the request for $15,000,000 in direct loans and $150,000,000 in guaranteed loans.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Appropriation, 1983	$36,700,000
Budget request, 1984	53,030,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	46,645,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $46,645,000 for the narcotics control program of the Department of State, a reduction of $6,385,000 from the budget request, but $9,945,000 more than appropriated for fiscal year 1983. The Committee directs that the reductions be applied as follows: A reduction of $800,000 from the Bolivia program; a reduction of $500,000 to the suggested contribution for the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control; and, a reduction of $5,085,000 from the Columbia program. The $800,000 reduction to the Bolivia program is possible because a like amount was instead obligated and disbursed in the current fiscal year, and in the case of the Columbia program, a bilateral agreement has not been signed, and, therefore, those funds are not required.

The Committee recognizes the ongoing efforts of the Bureau for International Narcotic Matters to stem the flow of illegal narcotics into the United States through the enactment of bilateral agreements and will continue to closely monitor the progress of negotiations in this regard, with the intention of providing those funds necessary to meet the financial arrangements contained in such agreement.

The following table details the proposed functional allocation for fiscal year 1984, and compares it with fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1982:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM BY FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY

[Dollars in thousands]

	Actual fiscal year 1982	Percent of total	Planned fiscal year 1983	Percent of total	Requested fiscal year 1984	Percent of total
Enforcement assistance and interdiction	$17,778	51	$17,620	48	$21,960	42
Crop control eradication	10,674	30	11,580	32	22,900	43
Income replacement/rural development	1,350	4	2,000	5	2,150	4
International organizations contributions	2,125	6	2,150	6	2,575	5
International drug demand reduction	881	3	550	2	620	1
Program development and support	2,245	6	2,800	7	2,825	5
Total program	35,053		36,700		53,030	

The administration has proposed the following allocation of international narcotics control assistance for fiscal year 1984:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM—FISCAL SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1982	Planned fiscal year 1983	Requested fiscal year 1984
Country program:			
Latin America:			
Bolivia	240	900	7,670
Brazil	300	250	.....
Colombia	2,720	3,500	8,945
Ecuador	356	300	400
Mexico	8,389	7,700	8,500
Peru	2,252	3,600	4,020
Latin America regional	300	500	650
Subtotal	14,557	16,750	30,185
East Asia:			
Burma	6,140	5,000	5,795
Thailand	2,943	2,375	2,750
East Asia regional	174	225	350
Subtotal	9,257	7,600	8,895
Southwest Asia:			
Pakistan	2,700	2,900	3,550
Turkey	1,000	900	1,000
Southwest Asia regional	.....	100	100
Subtotal	3,700	3,900	4,650
Total country programs	27,514	28,250	43,730
International organizations:			
Colombo plan	125	150	75
U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,000	2,000	2,500
Subtotal	2,125	2,150	2,575
Inter-regional programs:			
Demand reduction	246	300	400
Training	2,895	3,200	3,500
Subtotal	3,141	3,500	3,900
Program development and support	2,245	2,800	2,825
Total INM program	35,025	36,700	53,030

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Appropriation, 1983	$12,000,000
Budget request, 1984	10,705,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) has enjoyed strong congressional support over the years because of its successful programs, good management, and independence from policy fads and political interference.

The Committee is, therefore, disturbed at reports that the Inter-American Foundation has been the subject of some policy and political pressure. The IAF was set up and is sustained by Congress as an autonomous government corporation, and any change from this status must come from the Congress.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $12,000,000, the same as last year's level.

PEACE CORPS

Appropriation, 1983	$109,000,000
Budget request, 1984	108,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	113,500,000

The Peace Corps program for fiscal year 1984 will fund volunteers in 62 countries. The record of achievement by these volunteers continues, an achievement in which all Americans can be proud.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $113,500,000, $4,500,000 more than last year's level.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1983	$395,000,000
Budget request, 1984	344,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	339,500,000

The administration has requested the appropriation of $344,500,000 for this program in fiscal year 1984. The administration proposes that this request be distributed as follows:

Proposed distribution of migration and refugee assistance funds—Fiscal year 1984

Refugee admissions to the United States:	
Voluntary agencies abroad	$20,500,000
Transportation	46,565,000
Voluntary agency placement	39,495,000
English language training	10,440,000
Subtotal	117,000,000
Indochinese refugee program:	
UNHCR program in Southeast Asia	11,700,000
Khmer relief	10,000,000
Subtotal	21,700,000
Resettlement assistance	7,000,000
Soviet and Eastern European:	
Refugees resettling in Israel	12,500,000
African refugee program:	
Contributions to international organizations	46,300,000
Refugee assistance	6,500,000
Subtotal	52,800,000
Near East program:	
Relief for Afghan refugees	31,000,000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	72,000,000
Subtotal	103,000,000
Latin American program	13,000,000
International organizations:	
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	5,150,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	3,750,000
UN High Commissioner for refugees	1,000,000
Subtotal	9,900,000
Administrative expenses	7,600,000
Total	344,500,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $339,500,000 for this account, $5,000,000 below the administration's request. No reduction is to be made to the program for Soviet and Eastern European refugees resettling in Israel.

In recommending this reduction, the Committee notes that a larger sum than being cut here was either not needed or reprogramed in the fiscal year 1983 program.

The position of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs was created by Congress in order to integrate the general domestic and international refugee policies and programs administered by various departments of the U.S. Government. Recent reports, including a General Accounting Office report, have found that the Coordinator's Office has interjected itself into the management and administrative details of the State Department's refugee program. This is not the function of the Coordinator's Office, but is the sole responsibility of the managers of the U.S. Office of Refugee Programs in the Department of State. The Committee would suggest that the Coordinator's Office concentrate on those duties originally assigned to it by the Congress.

The following table details the Department of State's administrative request for both the Office of Refugee Programs and the Office of the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs:

Refugee related operating expenses

Object class:	
Salaries	$3,563,000
Benefits	790,000
Travel of persons	756,000
Transportation of things	230,000
Communications, utilities, and other rents	747,000
Printing and reproduction	33,000
Other services	1,109,000
Supplies and material	154,000
Equipment	218,000
Total	7,600,000

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1983	
Budget request, 1984	$5,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

Antiterrorism assistance is a new program being suggested by the administration as a respone to international terrorists tactics, such as hostage taking and aircraft hijacking. The basic purpose of this program will be the training of civil foreign law enforcement officials and the provision of equipment which will serve to prevent, deter, and respond to international terrorism.

The Committee has supported this program in the past, as has the Senate. However the House has not, but hopefully with the changes made to the program in response to House criticism, the program will be able to go forward this year. If not, the administration should consider dropping the program altogether.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $5,000,000, the budget request.

TITLE III

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Military Assistance Grants

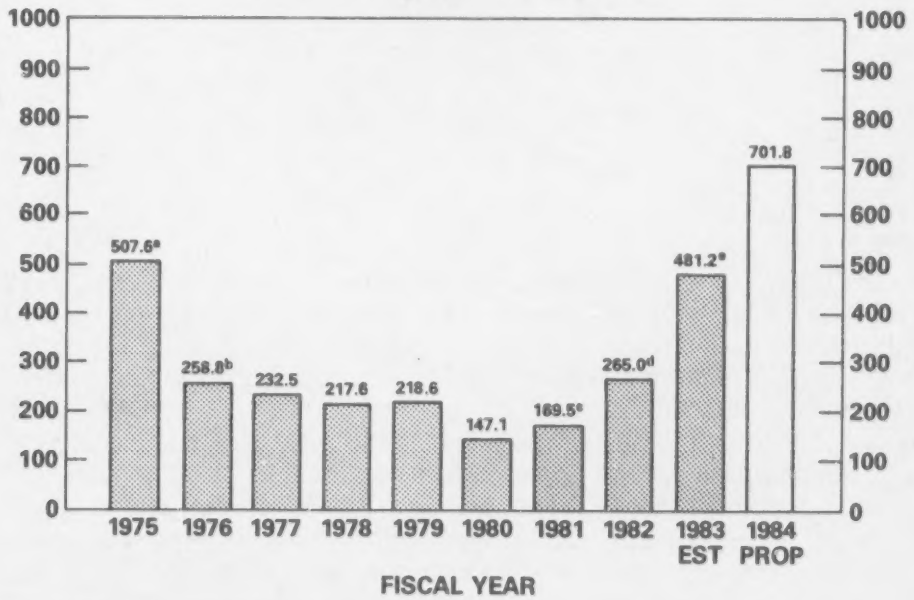
Appropriation, 1983	$383,325,000
Budget request, 1984	747,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	697,000,000

The fiscal year 1984 military assistance grant program (MAP) request level is at an all time high just 2 years after the program was to have been phased out altogether. Instead, when Congress failed to approve a program of direct credit under the FMS program, an increased MAP program was substituted in order to provide recipient countries with some relief from the all market interest rate FMS program. The fiscal year 1984 request for MAP and FMS continues a military assistance program which mixes MAP grants and credits, at market interest rates, under the FMS program. The Committee has serious reservations about continuing this approach to U.S. military assistance, and while the Committee is recommending approval of this approach in fiscal year 1984, it has a number of specific suggestions to make about the future of U.S. military assistance programs. Those suggestions are contained in this report under the FMS program section.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $697,000,000, $50,000,000 less than the administration's request. The Committee specifically disapproves the request for a $50,000,000 reimbursement of 506(a) drawdown authority funds.

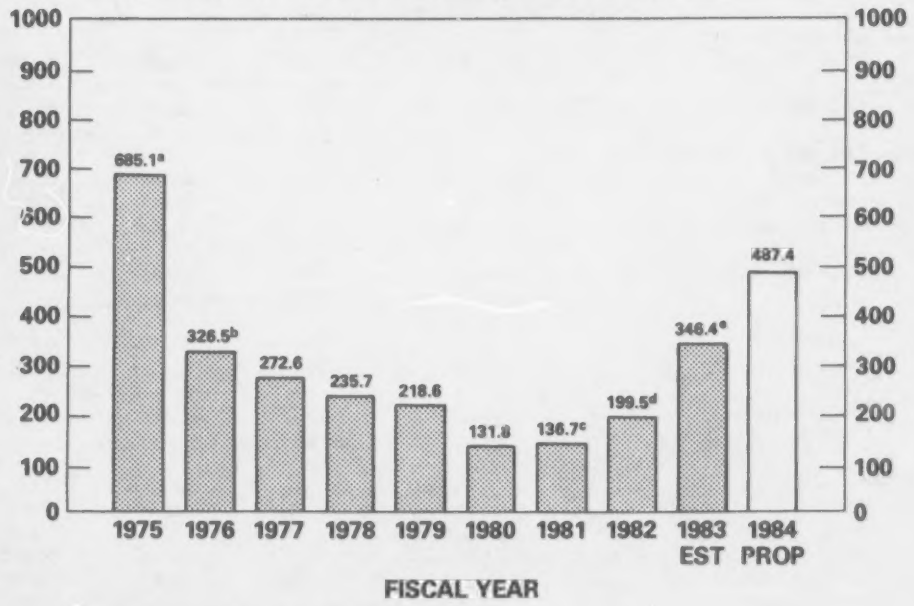
The following graphs illustrate the funding of this program in current and constant dollars since fiscal year 1975:

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
(EXCLUDES TRAINING)
FY 1975-1984
CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



[a] Includes $74.3 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
[b] Includes transition quarter.
[c] Includes $28.0 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
[d] Includes $65.0 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
[e] Includes supplemental request of $187.0 million.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
(EXCLUDES TRAINING)
FY 1975-1984
MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



[a] Includes $100.3 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
[b] Includes transition quarter.
[c] Includes $21.0 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
[d] Includes $41.4 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority.
[e] Includes supplemental request of $134.6 million.

The following table provides country level detail of the current and proposed Military Assistance Program.

The program detailed in this table was prepared prior to the recent upheaval in Chad, and, therefore, no Chad program is shown. Undoubtedly the administration will want to provide some of the funds appropriated under this account for that country.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1982	Estimated fiscal year 1983	Proposed fiscal year 1984[1]
East Asia and Pacific:			
Thailand	4,500	25,000	5,000
Regional total	4,500	25,000	5,000
Near East and South Asia:			
Morocco		25,000	30,000
Tunisia		35,000	50,000
Yemen	1,000	5,000	15,000
Regional total	1,000	65,000	95,000
Europe:			
Portugal	20,000	37,500	60,000
Turkey	57,000	110,000	[3]230,000
Regional total	77,000	147,500	290,000
Africa:			
Botswana			2,000
Djibouti		2,500	2,000
Guinea			2,000
Kenya	10,000	17,500	23,000
Liberia	5,000	7,500	13,000
Niger		2,500	1,000
Senegal		2,500	3,000
Somalia	15,000	15,000	40,000
Sudan		75,000	60,000
Zaire	3,000	10,000	10,000
Regional total	33,000	132,500	156,000
American Republics:			
Belize			500
Costa Rica	2,000	1,000	2,000
Dominican Republic	1,000	1,850	5,000
Eastern Caribbean	1,000	2,250	3,000
El Salvador	[2]63,500	8,500	55,000
Haiti		150	300
Honduras	11,000	10,500	40,000
Jamaica	1,000	3,250	4,000
Regional total	79,500	27,500	109,800
General costs	69,982	38,700	46,000
Worldwide total	264,982	436,200	701,800

[1] Windup costs under section 516(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act, including supply operations.
[2] Includes $55,000,000 under section 506(a) drawndown authority.
[3] Earmarked in the bill.

NOTE.—Totals may not add due to rounding.

The administration proposes that the program detailed above be funded in the following manner:

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1982	Estimated fiscal year 1983	Proposed fiscal year 1984
Military assistance program	264,982	436,200	701,800
Section 506 drawdown authority used	[1] -55,600	.....	.....
Net program	209,982	436,200	701,800
Section 506 drawdown authority reimbursement	[2] 4,415	[2] 2,478	.....
	.....	[3] 25,000	[3] 50,000
Unobligated programs	-50,069	54,740	.....
Total obligations	164,328	518,418	751,800
Reimbursements from FMS trust fund	-40,770	-3,200	-3,600
Other reimbursements	-2,264	-1,000	-1,200
Unobligated balance available	[4] 57,218	[4] -57,218	.....
Budget authority (appropriation)	178,512	[5] 457,000	747,000
Outlays	175,763	[5] 242,480	429,610

[1] Under the provisions of section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the President determined that defense articles, services, and training of the Department of Defense should be drawn down and provided as assistance to El Salvador.

[2] $7,100,000 was provided in fiscal year 1982 to reimburse the military departments for previous drawdowns under section 506(a) as follows: fiscal year 1980: Thailand, $1,100,000; fiscal year 1981: Liberia, $1,000,000; El Salvador, $5,000,000. Military departments were reimbursed $4,415,000 for these purposes in fiscal year 1982, and another $2,478,000 is budgeted to be reimbursed in fiscal year 1983.

[3] $25,000,000 in the pending supplemental request for fiscal year 1983 is to reimburse the military departments for assistance provided El Salvador in fiscal year 1981 ($20,000,000) and in fiscal year 1982 ($5,000,000 of $55,000,000 provided). $50,000,000 in fiscal year 1984 is to reimburse the balance of the $55,000,000 provided.

[4] Funds appropriated in fiscal year 1982 are available for obligation until September 30, 1983 to finance fiscal year 1982 MAP programs.

[5] Includes pending supplemental request of $167,000,000; related outlays are $36,740,000 in fiscal year 1983 and $60,120,000 in fiscal year 1984.

Below is a list of the names and assignments of those flag and general officers currently assigned to the Military Assistance Program:

Flag and general officers

Officer and country	*Assignment*
Lt. Gen. Philip C. Gast (USAF) United States.	Director, DSAA.
Brig. Gen. H. J. Sechler (USAF) United States.	Director, International Programs, DCS, Programs and Evaluation, USAF.
Rear Adm. T. A. Almstedt, Jr. (USN) United States.	Director, Security Assistance Division, DCNO (Plans, Policy, and Operations) USN.
Maj. Gen. C. M. Kicklighter (USA) United States.	Commander, USA Security Assistance Center.
Commodore R. Donnelly (USN) United States.	Project Manager, Saudi Naval Expansion Program.
Maj. Gen. L. C. Buckman (USAF) Greece.	Chief, JUSMAG.
Maj. Gen. E. L. Trobaugh (USA) Spain...	Chief, JUSMAAG.
Maj. Gen. E. D. Pendleton (USA) Turkey.	Chief, JUSMMAT.
Maj. Gen. N. L. Eddins (USAF) Saudi Arabia.	Chief, USMTM.
Brig. Gen. J. J. Yeosock (USA) Saudi Arabia.	USA Project Manager, SANG Modernization Program.
Maj. Gen. E. L. Tixier (USAF) Egypt.....	Chief, Office of Military Cooperation.
Brig. Gen. G. R. Robertson (USA) Saudi Arabia.	Division Engineer, USA Engineer Division, Middle East.
Maj. Gen. J. W. Sharpe (USA) Korea.....	Chief, JUSMAG.
Brig. Gen. C. E. Getz (USA) Philippines.	Chief, JUSMAG.
To be filled by USA, June 1983, Pakistan.	Chief, ODRP.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Appropriation, 1983	$46,000,000
Budget request, 1984	56,532,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	56,532,000

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) request for fiscal year 1984 totals $56,532,000. The program would be funded in the following manner:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1982	Estimated fiscal year 1983	Proposed fiscal year 1984
International military education and training program	42,000	46,000	56,532
Unobligated programs	-638		
Total obligations	41,362	46,000	56,532
Unobligated balance lapsing	638		
Budget authority (appropriation)	42,000	[1] 46,000	56,532
Outlays	30,818	45,950	53,235

[1] Includes pending supplemental request of $1,000,000; related outlays are $550,000 in fiscal year 1983 and $250,000 in fiscal year 1984.

The administration's proposal would provide instruction and training in military skills and U.S. military doctrine to the armed forces and military civilian personnel of friendly countries as shown in the following table:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

Country	Actual fiscal year 1982	Estimated fiscal year 1983	Proposed fiscal year 1984
East Asia and Pacific:			
Burma	$153,000	$200,000	$250,000
Fiji		55,000	80,000
Indonesia	2,208,000	2,425,000	2,700,000
Korea	1,425,000	1,700,000	1,850,000
Malaysia	509,000	650,000	900,000
Papua New Guinea	20,000	20,000	30,000
Philippines	1,169,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Singapore	48,000	50,000	50,000
Thailand	1,514,000	1,700,000	2,400,000
Tonga			30,000
Regional total	7,046,000	8,100,000	9,590,000

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

Country	Actual fiscal year 1982	Estimated fiscal year 1983	Proposed fiscal year 1984
Near East and South Asia:			
Bangladesh	$161,000	$200,000	$225,000
Egypt	2,364,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
India	84,000	135,000	200,000
Jordan	1,984,000	1,350,000	2,000,000
Lebanon	551,000	1,750,000	750,000
Maldives		15,000	
Morocco	1,102,000	1,200,000	1,700,000
Nepal	90,000	75,000	95,000
Oman	82,000	100,000	100,000
Pakistan	599,000	700,000	800,000
Sri Lanka	99,000	100,000	150,000
Tunisia	1,202,000	1,200,000	1,700,000
Yemen	1,205,000	1,200,000	1,500,000
Regional total	9,523,000	10,025,000	11,220,000
Europe:			
Austria	43,000	45,000	45,000
Finland	42,000	40,000	40,000
Greece	1,262,000	1,200,000	1,700,000
Iceland	8,000	20,000	20,000
Portugal	2,378,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Spain	2,040,000	2,100,000	3,000,000
Turkey	3,041,000	2,750,000	4,000,000
Yugoslavia	130,000	130,000	130,000
Regional total	8,944,000	8,285,000	11,935,000
Africa:			
Botswana	95,000	200,000	225,000
Burundi	30,000	35,000	60,000
Cameroon	39,000	100,000	150,000
Cape Verde		35,000	60,000
Central African Republic	20,000	50,000	100,000
Chad		50,000	50,000
Congo	30,000	50,000	35,000
Djibouti	74,000	100,000	100,000
Equatorial Guinea	35,000	50,000	50,000
Gabon	62,000	100,000	100,000
Ghana	281,000	300,000	450,000
Guinea		50,000	75,000
Guinea-Bissau	12,000	35,000	75,000
Ivory Coast	36,000	50,000	75,000
Kenya	1,053,000	1,400,000	1,650,000
Liberia	594,000	750,000	800,000
Madagascar		20,000	50,000
Malawi	63,000	125,000	125,000
Mali	100,000	125,000	125,000
Mauritania	25,000	50,000	50,000
Niger	372,000	400,000	450,000
Rwanda	5,000	50,000	75,000
Senegal	323,000	400,000	450,000
Seychelles			50,000
Sierra Leone	22,000	30,000	30,000
Somalia	440,000	600,000	1,000,000
Sudan	1,197,000	1,300,000	1,500,000
Swaziland			50,000
Tanzania		75,000	75,000
Togo	36,000	75,000	75,000
Uganda	50,000	75,000	50,000

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

Country	Actual fiscal year 1982	Estimated fiscal year 1983	Proposed fiscal year 1984
Africa—Continued			
Upper Volta	$95,000	$125,000	$135,000
Zaire	221,000	800,000	1,300,000
Zimbabwe	61,000	100,000	200,000
Regional total	5,371,000	7,705,000	9,845,000
American Republics:			
Argentina [1]		50,000	50,000
Bahamas		25,000	
Barbados	70,000	([2])	([2])
Belize	26,000	75,000	100,000
Bolivia		50,000	100,000
Brazil		50,000	50,000
Chile [1]		50,000	50,000
Columbia	543,000	700,000	860,000
Costa Rica	58,000	125,000	150,000
Dominica	17,000	([2])	([2])
Dominican Republic	465,000	600,000	750,000
Eastern Caribbean		210,000	300,000
Ecuador	498,000	550,000	700,000
El Salvador	2,002,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Guatemala		200,000	250,000
Guyana	40,000	50,000	50,000
Haiti	242,000	350,000	450,000
Honduras	1,275,000	800,000	1,000,000
Jamaica	75,000	175,000	200,000
Mexico	147,000	200,000	250,000
Panama	401,000	450,000	500,000
Paraguay	14,000	50,000	50,000
Peru	484,000	550,000	700,000
St. Lucia	12,000	([2])	([2])
Surinam [1]	23,000	50,000	80,000
Uruguay	6,000	50,000	60,000
Venezuela	29,000	50,000	50,000
Panama Canal area military schools	4,544,000	4,825,000	5,500,000
Regional total	10,971,000	11,585,000	13,550,000
General costs	146,000	300,000	392,000
Worldwide total	42,001,000	46,000,000	56,532,000

[1] Assistance currently suspended.
[2] Included in Eastern Caribbean.

In addition to the obvious utility of IMET programs, training the military forces of friendly nations, other very important aspects of the program include the resulting ties between the United States and other countries, ties between U.S. military personnel and the military personnel of other countries, and the secondary transfer of American values—both human and political. Time after time this program has demonstrated its worth far beyond the basic training elements it provides. Another equally important, indeed vital, aspect of the program is that by training forces of friendly nations, the program enhances the United States' own security interests.

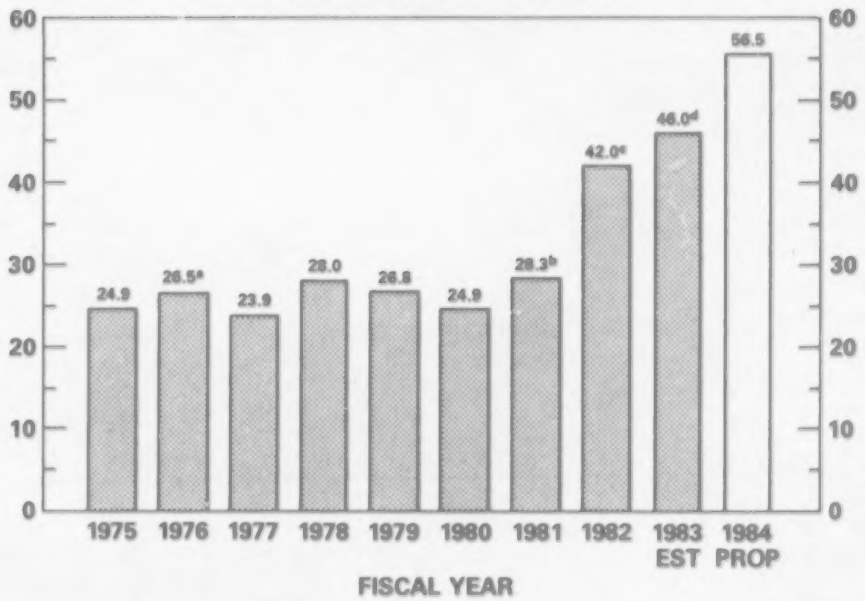
The Committee recommends approval of the budget request.

The following graphs detail the amount provided for this program in both current and constant dollars since fiscal year 1975:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

FY 1975-1984

CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

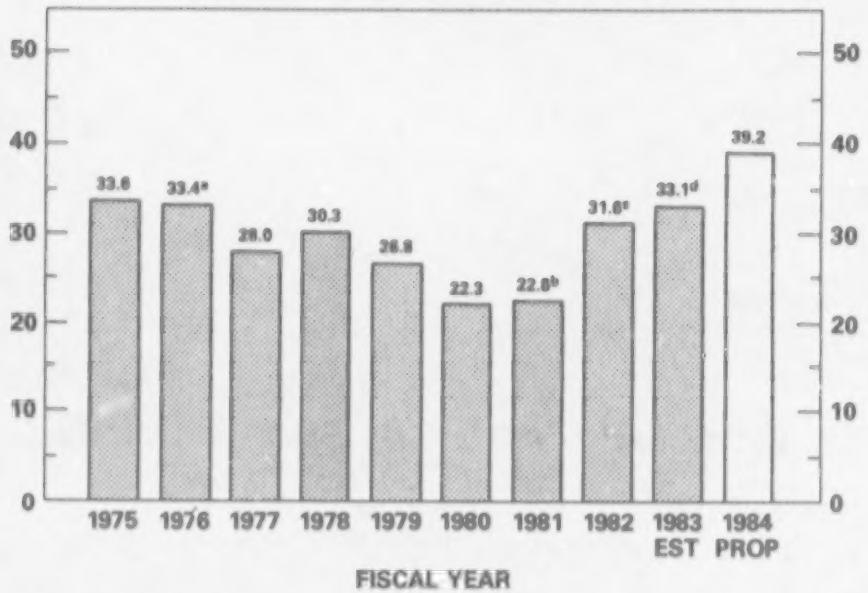


[a] Includes transition quarter.
[b] $.8 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority included in MAP totals.
[c] $4.3 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority included in MAP totals.
[d] Includes supplemental request of $1.0 million.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

FY 1975-1984

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



[a] Includes transition quarter.
[b] $.5 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority included in MAP totals.
[c] $3.2 million of Section 506(a) drawdown authority included in MAP totals.
[d] Includes supplemental request of $.7 million.

JACKET NO. 18-107 ILLUS. NO. 9c

SIZE 26½ x 24 PERCENTAGE 59

FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

FORGIVEN LOANS

Appropriation, 1983	$1,175,000,000
Budget request, 1984	1,000,000,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	1,395,000,000

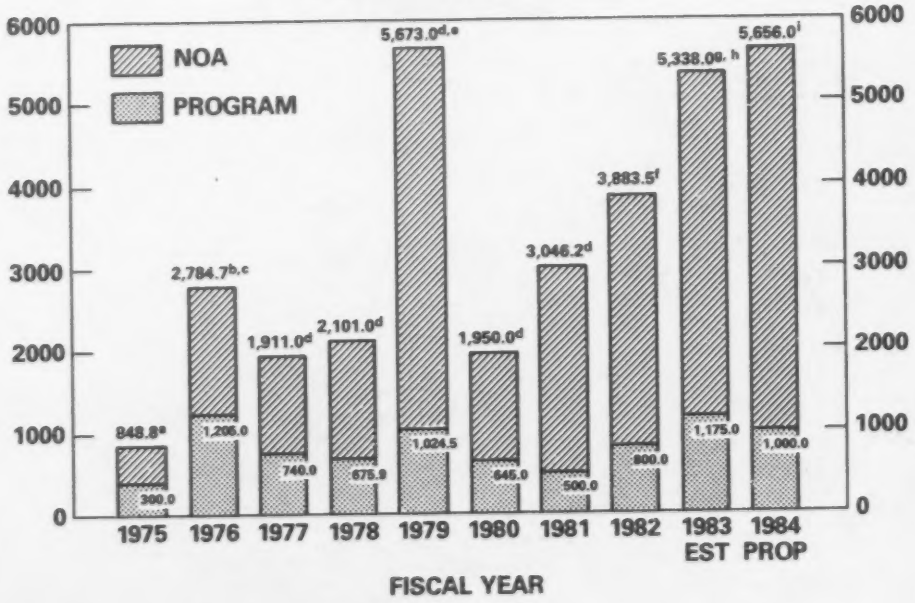
LOAN GUARANTEES

Appropriation, 1983	($3,931,500,000)
Budget request, 1984	(4,656,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(4,356,000,000)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

FY 1975-1984

CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



[a] Includes $100.0 million of non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
[b] Includes $850.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
[c] Includes transition quarter.
[d] Includes $500.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
[e] Includes supplemental authorization of $1.5 billion for Egypt and $2.2 billion for Israel.
[f] Includes $200.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt, $550.0 million for Israel and $50.0 for Sudan.
[g] Includes $425.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt and $750.0 million for Israel.
[h] Includes a supplemental request of $525.0 million.
[i] Includes $450.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt and $550.0 million for Israel.

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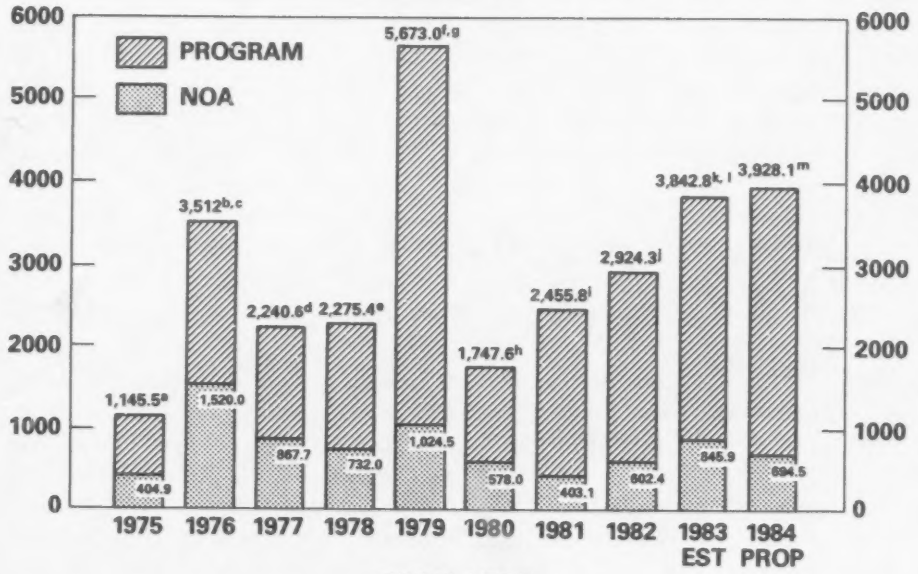
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

FY 1975-1984

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



a Includes $135.0 million of non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
b Includes $1,972.2 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
c Includes transition quarter.
d Includes $586.3 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
e Includes $541.5 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
f Includes $500.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
g Includes supplemental authorization of $1.5 billion for Egypt and $2.2 billion for Israel.
h Includes $448.1 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
i Includes $403.1 million for non-reimbursable financing for Israel.
j Includes $150.6 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt, $414.2 million for Israel and $37.7 million for Sudan.
k Includes $306.0 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt and $539.9 million for Israel.
l Includes a $377.9 million supplemental request.
m Includes $312.5 million for non-reimbursable financing for Egypt and $382.0 million for Israel.

Except for Israel and Egypt, which receive forgiven loans (grants), the FMS financing program provides guarantees to selected friendly foreign governments to purchase defense articles and services. This financing is provided at market interest rates. As mentioned in the discussion in this report under the MAP program, the Committee believes it is time for some changes in the U.S. military assistance programs. A number of countries which receive U.S. military assistance, including the largest recipients, are experiencing severe debt burden problems. The foreign military sales financing program is adding to this problem because of the market interest rates charged for the credits.

U.S. foreign military assistance programs are an essential part of U.S. foreign policy and a vital element of the U.S. defense effort. The programs are also an important complement to U.S. development and economic assistance programs. Aspects of the military assistance programs which detract from these objectives are, therefore, of significant concern to the Committee.

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It is clear that the FMS program, because it relies on market interest rate loans, is adding to the severe debt burdens of many countries, and is, therefore, detracting from the purpose and objectives of U.S. military assistance. Thus, the Committee believes that the time has come to suggest that all FMS programs be put on budget, and country programs be provided either as all grant, or part grant and part concessional loans. The Committee believes that such an approach will also have the advantage of reducing overall military assistance levels because of the quality improvement inherent in this suggestion. The Committee recognizes the downside of this proposal, in that it will mean an increase in appropriated funds. Nonetheless, the Committee suggests that the administration seriously consider such a change for fiscal year 1985.

The administration is requesting $1,000,000,000 for forgiven loans and $4,656,000,000 for loan guarantees. The Committee recommends $1,395,000,000 for forgiven loans and $4,356,000,000 for loan guarantees.

Israel.—The Committee is recommending an increase in forgiven loans for Israel, from the requested level of $550,000,000 to $850,000,000. The Committee took a similar action in the fiscal year 1983 legislation, but the increase was rejected by the House. The Committee's recommendation reflects the concern previously expressed under the ESF program about the increasing debt burden of the State of Israel. In addition, the action the Committee is recommending simply restores the historical 50/50 split between forgiven loans and guarantees that Israel has received under this account.

Egypt.—The Committee is also recommending an increase in the program for Egypt, an increase of $95,000,000 in both the total program level and the amount of forgiven loans. These additional funds will help relieve the burden of essential imports, to free up other funds to help Egypt in its planned program for advancing its defense infrastructure, and defense facilities and military production, thereby lessening its dependence on defense imports and over time, FMS assistance.

Egypt currently is in the midst of a 5-year plan of military industrial production which requires military infrastructure, tank modifications and other items. Egypt currently allocates only about $100,000,000 annually to improve its roads, bases, military port facilities, airports, and other critical military infrastructure facilities. This presents serious problems, especially in the western desert, where the successful joint U.S.-Egyptian Bright Star exercises were conducted, and along the Red Sea coast, where better Egyptian port facilities could host U.S. vessels and transit aircraft as well. If Egypt could allocate more funds for military infrastructure, it will enhance U.S.-Egyptian cooperation. The Committee hopes that this amount, to be used for hard currency requirements for critical military imports will encourage the Egyptian government to increase its allocation of local resources to infrastructure development.

The proposed FMS program is detailed in the following chart by region and country:

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1982			Estimated fiscal year 1983[1]			Proposed fiscal year 1984		
	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total
East Asia and Pacific:									
Indonesia		40,000	40,000		50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000
Korea		166,000	166,000		210,000	210,000		230,000	230,000
Malaysia		10,000	10,000		12,500	12,500		12,500	12,500
Philippines		50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000
Thailand		74,700	74,700		66,000	66,000		94,000	94,000
Regional total		340,700	340,700		388,500	388,500		436,500	436,500
Near East and South Asia:									
Egypt	[2]200,000	700,000	900,000	[2]425,000	900,000	1,325,000	[2]450,000	850,000	1,300,000
Israel	[2]550,000	850,000	1,400,000	[2]750,000	950,000	1,700,000	[2]550,000	1,150,000	1,700,000
Jordan		54,900	54,900		75,000	75,000		115,000	115,000
Lebanon		10,000	10,000		100,000	100,000		15,000	15,000
Morocco		30,000	30,000		75,000	75,000		60,000	60,000
Oman		30,000	30,000		40,000	40,000		45,000	45,000
Pakistan					275,000	275,000		300,000	300,000
Sri Lanka		2,000	2,000						
Tunisia		95,000	95,000		105,000	105,000		90,000	90,000
Yemen		10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000			
Regional total	750,000	1,781,900	2,531,900	1,175,000	2,530,000	3,705,000	1,000,000	2,625,000	3,625,000
Europe:									
Greece		280,000	280,000		280,000	280,000		[3]500,000	500,000
Portugal		45,000	45,000		52,500	52,500		45,000	45,000
Spain		125,000	125,000		400,000	400,000		400,000	400,000
Turkey		343,000	343,000		355,000	355,000		[3]525,000	525,000
Regional total		793,000	793,000		1,087,500	1,087,500		1,470,000	1,470,000

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1982			Estimated fiscal year 1983[1]			Proposed fiscal year 1984		
	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total
Africa:									
Botswana		500	500		5,000	5,000		9,000	9,000
Cameroon		1,500	1,500		10,000	10,000		5,000	5,000
Djibouti					1,500	1,500			
Gabon		2,600	2,600		3,000	3,000		3,000	3,000
Kenya		22,000	22,000		17,500	17,500		12,000	12,000
Liberia		7,000	7,000		7,500	7,500			
Niger		2,000	2,000		2,500	2,500		3,000	3,000
Rwanda					1,500	1,500		1,500	1,500
Senegal					2,500	2,500			
Somalia		10,000	10,000		15,500	15,500			
Sudan	[2]50,000	50,000	100,000		7,550	7,550			
Zaire		7,500	7,500		10,000	10,000			
Zimbabwe					3,000	3,000		3,000	3,000
Regional total	50,000	103,100	153,100		87,050	87,050		36,500	36,500
American Republics:									
Colombia		10,000	10,000		12,000	12,000		12,000	12,000
Dominican Republic		4,000	4,000		7,650	7,650			
Eastern Caribbean					3,250	3,250			
Ecuador		4,500	4,500		6,000	6,000		6,000	6,000
El Salvador		16,500	16,500		16,500	16,500		30,000	30,000
Guatemala								10,000	10,000
Haiti		300	300		300	300			
Honduras		19,000	19,000		10,000	10,000			
Jamaica		1,000	1,000		3,250	3,250			

Panama		5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000
Peru		4,500	4,500		6,000	6,000		25,000	25,000
Regional total		64,800	64,800		69,950	69,950		88,000	88,000
Worldwide total	800,000	3,083,500	3,883,500	1,175,000	4,163,000	5,338,000	1,000,000	4,656,000	5,656,000

[1] See following table for breakdown between CR planning levels and the pending supplemental for fiscal year 1983.

[2] Payment waived. Amounts earmarked in the bill.

[3] Amounts earmarked in the bill.

The administration proposed to finance the fiscal year 1984 Foreign Military Sales Credit Program in the following manner:

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING—FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1982 actual	1983 estimated	1984 proposed
Foreign military sales financing program	3,883,500	[1] 5,338,000	5,436,000
Less: Federal Financing Bank (FFB) guaranteed loans	−3,083,500	[1] −4,163,000	−4,436,000
Total obligations (direct loans)	800,000	1,175,000	1,000,000
Payment waived for Israel	(550,000)	(750,000)	(550,000)
Payment waived for Egypt	(200,000)	(425,000)	(450,000)
Payment waived for Sudan	(50,000)	.....	.....
Budget authority (appropriation)	800,000	1,175,000	1,000,000
Outlays	501,496	880,100	1,006,500

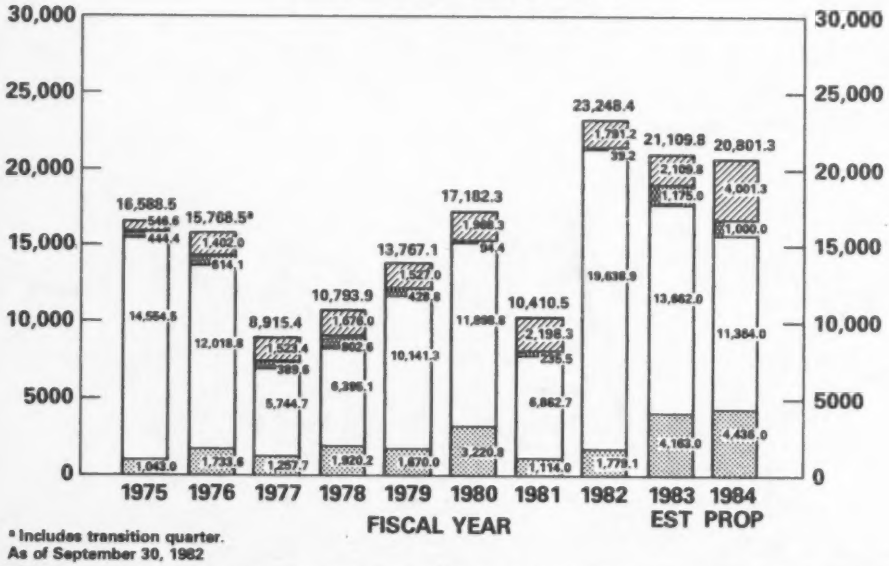
[1] Includes pending supplemental request of $525,000,000 in guaranteed loans.

Following is a graph showing the relationship between Foreign Military Sales Credits to total U.S. military export sales in current and constant (1979) dollars:

UNITED STATES MILITARY EXPORT SALES

FY 1975-1984

CURRENT DOLLARS MILLIONS



[a] Includes transition quarter.
As of September 30, 1982

FMS Credit Sales — Sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) made on the basis of credit (direct and guaranteed) extended pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act, in the current and/or prior years.

FMS Cash Sales — Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is made either "cash in advance" or, if the President so determines, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 120 days after delivery of the article(s) or the rendering of service(s).

FMS Sales Payment Waived — Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is waived.

Commercial Sales — Deliveries (as distinguished from sales orders) by U.S. industries to Foreign Purchasers which are not administred by the Department of Defense. Data for FY 1975 through FY 1982 are based on value of exports to foreign countries and international organizations which licenses were issued by The Office of Munitions Control, Department of State.

Source: Department of Defense, at the request of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

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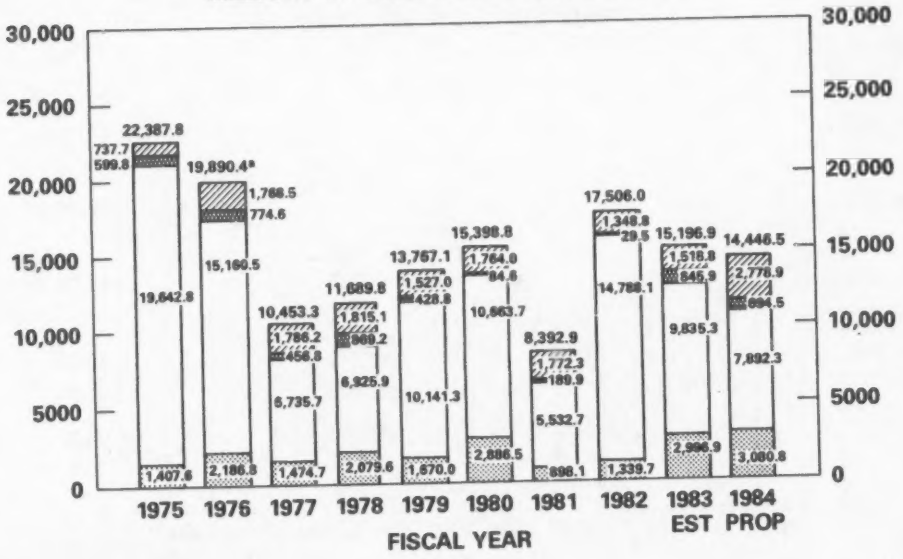
UNITED STATES MILITARY EXPORT SALES

FY 1975-1984

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT FY 1979 DOLLARS



[a] Includes transition quarter.
As of September 30, 1982

FMS Credit Sales — Sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) made on the basis of credit (direct and guaranteed) extended pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act, in the current and/or prior years.

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Source: Department of Defense, at the request of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

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SIZE 26½ x 26½ PERCENTAGE 55

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SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

Appropriation, 1983	($125,000,000)
Budget request, 1984	(325,000,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(325,000,000)

The purpose of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) is to finance the acquisition of defense articles and defense services in anticipation of their transfer pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or as otherwise authorized by law to eligible foreign countries and international organizations. Having this fund enables the President to react to foreign policy requirements on an urgent basis; provides an effective means to assist in smoothing rates of production; and reduces procurement lead times for delivery of weapons systems to foreign governments.

The Committee believes this is a worthwhile mechanism and recommends $325,000,000, the budget request for fiscal year 1984.

TITLE IV

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Fiscal year 1983:	
Limitation on direct loans	($4,400,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(9,000,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(15,115,000)
Total	(13,415,115,000)
Fiscal year 1984 budget request:	
Limitation on direct loans	($3,830,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(10,000,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(16,899,000)
Total	(13,846,899,000)
Fiscal year 1984 House allowance:	
Limitation on direct loans	.....
Limitation on guarantee commitments	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses	.....
Total	.....
Fiscal year 1984 committee recommendation:	
Limitation on direct loans	4,400,000,000
Limitation on guarantee commitments	10,000,000,000
Limitation on administrative expenses	16,899,000
Total	14,416,899,000

As a result of considerable effort by the Appropriations Committees of both Houses, the Banking Committees, and many interested Members of the U.S. Congress, the direct loan program of the Export-Import Bank has been increased over the last several years to levels which Congress thought to be more realistic in terms of combatting predatory financing by our trading competitors and otherwise supporting U.S. exports and the creation of American jobs. In order to secure these additional resources, because of the limited resources available to the international affairs budget function, considerable work goes into fashioning the necessary compromises and budget levels of other programs in order to allocate these additional resources to the Export-Import Bank.

This substantial effort by Congress has been met by at least indifference, if not disdain, by the managers of the Export-Import Bank. As an example, after Congress provided $4,400,000,000 for direct loan authority in fiscal year 1983, the Export-Import Bank just 2½ months later established that they would use only $3,830,000,000 which they claimed was all that was necessary based on new evaluations. The sum

of $3,830,000,000 was their original fiscal year 1983 budget request, and claims that a new evaluation yielded an identical number is less than credible. The Committee realizes that demand for direct credits over the last year and a half has declined, but it is also obvious that the current management of the Export-Import Bank does very little to promote the use of its resources. The Committee does not believe Congress should continue to tolerate this situation, and is, therefore, encouraged by some of the changes being suggested to the charter of the Bank.

The Committee is recommending a direct loan program for the Bank of $4,400,000,000, with a guarantee program of $10,000,000,000 and a limitation on administrative expenses of $16,899,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee is recommending the inclusion in the bill of four new general provisions as follows:

Report on support of U.S. foreign policy.—One of the principal criticisms by American taxpayers of foreign assistance is that the U.S. Government provides hard earned taxpayers' dollars to countries which often oppose U.S. interests and foreign policy initiatives. This is especially visible in international organizations where the United States is seemingly the constant target of criticism from many countries, including some that receive U.S. foreign assistance.

The Committee is including language requiring the President to submit a report to the Congress on a yearly basis which assesses the degree of support received by the United States by each country which is a member of the United Nations. In addition, the provision would prohibit assistance to any country which the President finds, based on the contents of this report, is engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States. The requirements detailed in this provision are very similar to requirements in the Foreign Assistance Act relating to human rights, and is, in fact, patterned after those provisions.

Polish debt.—Nearly 1 year ago this Committee took the position that the Soviet dominated government of Poland was, in fact, in default on credit extended to it by the United States and other Western countries. The Senate sustained that position by a vote of 83 to 10, although the legislation passed at the time allowed the President to get out from under a formal declaration of default by making monthly certifications.

Not only are the conditions still existent which caused the earlier Committee action, but now we have a new element in the Soviet's murder of 269 innocent civilians. It is time the United States took further action in response to the Soviet atrocity, and there is no better weapon than credit. The language the Committee is recommending will force default on the Polish debt, thus forcing the Soviets to step in at considerable cost to them.

Deobligation of Syrian pipeline.—The Committee is recommending bill language which requires the Agency for International Development to terminate all foreign assistance projects in Syria and calls for the complete deobligation of the existing pipeline. This action is taken after a careful and thorough review of the current political and economic situation in that nation and reflects the Committee's determination that it is highly improbable that any economic or political purpose can be served by continuing our existing foreign assistance program. The Committee recognizes the authority of the Agency under section 617 of the Foreign

Assistance Act to wind up activities in a nation to which assistance has been terminated. The Committee expects AID to utilize this authority, in conjunction with title V, section 530 of this act, for administrative costs in carrying out this provision, to pay contract and grant claims, and personnel and other costs incident to the termination of the Syria program.

In permitting the AID Administrator to adopt as contracts of the United States, contracts with United States or third-country contractors funded by AID, including contracts financed on a fixed amount reimbursement basis, the Committee is attempting to mitigate the potential harmful effects that the termination of assistance to Syria might have on contractors who have signed contracts with the Government of Syria. These contracts are not U.S. Government contracts and, thus, without this provision contractors would only be able to obtain redress from Syria. In permitting AID to assume liabilities under host country contracts, the Committee understands that standard U.S. Government procurement procedures contained in published regulations will be applied in those cases in which AID chooses to exercise such authority.

The final sentence of this provision authorizes funds deobligated by this provision to remain available until expended in order to satisfy claims and meet necessary expenses arising out of the termination of the Syria program.

El Salvador/American churchwomen's murder case.—This case has been under investigation since December 1980 when the four women were abducted, sexually molested, and shot in the head. The five enlisted men charged with these crimes were arrested in May and December 1981. In February 1982, charges were filed against them in the civilian courts of El Salvador. Despite the passage of more than 1½ years since charges were brought and nearly 3 years since the murders, the investigation and trial preparation remain incomplete in important respects which have been agreed to by the representatives of the two governments.

Current estimates by Salvadoran prosecutors are that the investigation can be concluded in less than 30 days and the trial stage of the prosecution commences in less than 30 days thereafter. Even assuming that both steps take twice the estimated time and that in addition a second pretrial appeal is taken, the case nevertheless will be ready for presentation to a jury long before the end of the first half of the fiscal year 1984.

Because of extensive and avoidable delays occurring at every stage of the proceedings to date, the Committee has concluded that the United States has no remaining alternative other than to precondition a portion of its assistance on the conclusion of this case. All other procedures for obtaining this result have been tried and failed.

Pursuant to a previous statutory mandate, the Secretary of State, starting in 1982, certified semiannually that Salvadoran authorities were "making good faith efforts to bring to justice all those responsible for the murders." Without such certifications El Salvador would have been ineligible for assistance funds. Furthermore, Salvadoran authorities have

repeatedly promised high-level administration officials and Members of Congress that the trial would begin imminently. For example, President Magana gave assurances on May 13 that the trial would begin within 4 weeks. On June 15, on a visit to Washington, President Magana again promised a trial within 4 weeks. On August 22, further assurances were given that the trial would begin within a few weeks.

State Department representatives recently advised that, once again, Salvadoran authorities have assured them that the trial would begin within weeks.

While the causes of delay are subject to dispute, what is indisputable is that the Secretarial certification process and private assurances from Salvadoran officials have not led to a prompt trial.

The nuns case is highly controversial in El Salvador. Two prior trial judges resigned from the case for uncertain reasons. A series of chief prosecutors entered the case only to be replaced. Essential trial preparation was not completed expeditiously even though the necessary steps were specifically described in writing to the court and the prosecutors in January 1983 in affidavits and letters from the relatives and attorneys of the deceased women. The above-cited State Department letters were primarily a compilation of these prior statements. Nevertheless, these steps were not taken promptly. As of August 22, practically none of the steps set forth in the State Department's letter of July 8 had been completed.

The Committee has been led reluctantly to the conclusion that without some specific linkage between the trial and assistance funds, the American people cannot have confidence that a thorough investigation will be completed and a vigorous prosecution presented promptly to a Salvadoran jury. It is further the Committee's conclusion that in addition to the importance of justice in this individual case, completing the trial is essential to maintaining the support of the American people for continued assistance to the Salvadoran Government and for maintaining the faith of the Salvadoran people in their own justice system.

The prospects are that no funds will be withheld from El Salvador in this fiscal year since by its own firm estimate, the government has determined that it can conclude the trial in a matter of a few months at most. Accordingly, the provision merely provides added incentive for the Salvadoran authorities to meet their own timetable as they prosecute this case in accordance with Salvadoran law. It is the Committee's intention that the funds available for El Salvador be expended at a rate as if the full amount appropriated for the fiscal year were available for expenditure.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1984: Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies	12,100	12,113	9,800	9,832
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1984				3,901
1985				3,017
1986				1,708
1987				1,090
1988 and future year				2,429
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1984 in the bill				

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, STANDING RULES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Rule XVI, Paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

This report accompanies a bill which has its origin in the Senate, and, therefore, the Committee does not believe that Rule XVI, Paragraph 7 applies in this case. However, if it did, several items provide funding which are either over Senate-passed authorization or lack authorization altogether. Those items are as follows: Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, International organizations and programs, the functional accounts of the Agency for International Development, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program, International Disaster Assistance, Sahel Development Program, Peacekeeping Operations, Agency for International Development Operating Expenses, Trade and Development Program, Economic Support Fund, International Narcotics Control, Inter-American Foundation, Peace Corps, Migration and Refugee Assistance, Antiterrorism Program, International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Credit Sales Program, the Export-Import Bank, and the Military Assistance Program.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1983 Appropriation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TITLE I					
MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
Funds Appropriated to the President					
International Financial Institutions					
World Bank Group					
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Paid-in capital	126,041,553	109,720,549	109,720,549	-16,321,004	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(1,530,275,913)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	(-177,055,817)	---
Total, contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,656,317,466	1,462,940,645	1,462,940,645	-193,376,821	---
Budget authority	(126,041,553)	(109,720,549)	(109,720,549)	(-16,321,004)	---
Limitation on callable capital	(1,530,275,913)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	(-177,055,817)	---

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Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA VI)	945,000,000	1,095,000,000	700,000,000	-245,000,000	-395,000,000
Total, contributions World Bank Group	2,601,317,466	2,557,940,645	2,162,940,645	-438,376,821	-395,000,000
Budget authority	(1,071,041,553)	(1,204,720,549)	(809,720,549)	(-261,321,004)	(-395,000,000)
Limitation on callable capital	(1,530,275,913)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	(-177,055,817)	---
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:					
Fund for special operations	221,677,000	113,623,000	80,423,000	-141,254,000	-33,200,000
Inter-regional paid-in capital	62,423,437	58,000,983	58,000,983	-4,422,454	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(828,137,742)	(1,230,964,704)	(1,230,964,704)	(+402,826,962)	---
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	1,112,238,179	1,402,588,687	1,369,388,687	+257,150,508	-33,200,000
Budget authority	(284,100,437)	(171,623,983)	(138,423,983)	(-145,676,454)	(-33,200,000)
Limitation on callable capital	(828,137,742)	(1,230,964,704)	(1,230,964,704)	(+402,826,962)	---
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital	248,097	13,232,676	13,232,676	+12,984,579	---
Development fund	131,634,478	147,116,170	147,116,170	+15,481,692	---
Current replenishment	(111,250,000)	(130,000,000)	(130,000,000)	(+18,750,000)	---
Prior replenishments	(7,847,869)	(17,116,170)	(17,116,170)	(+9,268,301)	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(2,243,811)	(251,377,943)	(251,377,943)	(+249,134,132)	---
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	134,126,386	411,726,789	411,726,789	+277,600,403	---
Budget authority	(131,882,575)	(160,348,846)	(160,348,846)	(+28,466,271)	---
Limitation on callable capital	(2,243,811)	(251,377,943)	(251,377,943)	(+249,134,132)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Contribution to the African Development Fund	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	---	---
Contribution to the African Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital	---	17,986,678	17,986,678	+17,986,678	---
Limitation on callable capital	---	(53,960,036)	(53,960,036)	(+53,960,036)	---
Total, contribution to International Financial Institutions	3,897,682,031	4,494,202,835	4,066,002,835	+168,320,804	-428,200,000
Budget authority	(1,537,024,565)	(1,604,680,056)	(1,176,480,056)	(-360,544,509)	(-428,200,000)
Limitation on callable capital	(2,360,657,466)	(2,889,522,779)	(2,889,522,779)	(+528,865,313)	---
Department of State					
International organizations and programs	269,502,000	239,950,000	285,136,000	+15,634,000	+45,186,000
Total, contribution for Multilateral Economic Assistance, title I	4,167,184,031	4,734,152,835	4,351,138,835	+183,954,804	-383,014,000

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Budget authority	(1,806,526,565)	(1,844,630,056)	(1,461,616,056)	(-344,910,509)	(-383,014,000)
Limitation on callable capital	(2,360,657,466)	(2,889,522,779)	(2,889,522,779)	(+528,865,313)	---

TITLE II

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Funds Appropriated to the President

Agency for International Development

Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition development assistance	705,000,000	725,213,000	705,000,000	---	-20,213,000
Population planning, development assistance	211,000,000	212,231,000	212,231,000	+1,231,000	---
Health, development assistance	133,405,000	100,656,000	133,405,000	---	+32,749,000
Education and human resources development, development assistance	103,550,000	121,477,000	103,550,000	---	-17,927,000
Energy and selected development activities, development assistance	140,288,000	172,423,000	140,288,000	---	-32,135,000
Private sector revolving fund	---	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	---
Science and technology	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	---	---
Total, development assistance	1,303,243,000	1,342,000,000	1,304,474,000	+1,231,000	-37,526,000
Loans	(392,466,000)	(386,910,000)	(386,910,000)	(-5,556,000)	---
Grants	(910,777,000)	(955,090,000)	(917,564,000)	(+6,787,000)	(-37,526,000)
American schools and hospitals abroad	20,000,000	7,500,000	25,000,000	+5,000,000	+17,500,000
International disaster assistance	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	---	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1983 Appropriation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
African Development Foundation (by transfer)	(2,000,000)	---	---	(-2,000,000)	---
Budget authority	---	---	---	---	---
Sahel development program	93,757,000	103,000,000	103,000,000	+9,243,000	---
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	36,537,000	39,316,000	39,316,000	+2,779,000	---
Overseas training (foreign currency program)	(1,700,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(-600,000)	---
Peacekeeping operations	31,100,000	46,200,000	46,200,000	+15,100,000	---
AID/ICA operating expenses	[1] 353,066,550	378,512,000	370,000,000	+16,933,450	-8,512,000
AID deob/reob reappropriation	100,000,000	---	40,000,000	-60,000,000	+40,000,000
Trade and development program	10,500,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	+11,500,000	---
Housing and other credit guaranty programs (limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Agency for International Development	1,973,203,550	1,963,528,000	1,974,990,000	+1,786,450	+11,462,000
Economic support fund	2,962,250,000	2,949,000,000	2,900,000,000	-62,250,000	-49,000,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,000,000,000)	(468,000,000)	(468,000,000)	(-532,000,000)	---
Total, Agency for International Development	4,935,453,550	4,912,528,000	4,874,990,000	-60,463,550	-37,538,000

Department of State					
International narcotics control	36,700,000	53,030,000	46,645,000	+9,945,000	-6,385,000
Inter-American Foundation					
Appropriations	12,000,000	10,705,000	12,000,000	---	+1,295,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation					
(Limitation on direct loans)	(10,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(100,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	---
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President	4,984,153,550	4,976,263,000	4,933,635,000	-50,518,550	-42,628,000
Independent Agency					
Peace Corps	109,000,000	108,500,000	113,500,000	+4,500,000	+5,000,000
Department of State					
Migration and refugee assistance	395,000,000	344,500,000	339,500,000	-55,500,000	-5,000,000
Anti-terrorism assistance	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Total, title II, Economic assistance - bilateral:					
New budget (obligational) authority	5,488,153,550	5,434,263,000	5,391,635,000	-96,518,550	-42,628,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,402,466,000)	(869,910,000)	(869,910,000)	(-532,556,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(250,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	---

1/ $8,128,500 of the amount available for this account is derived from deferral # D83-001.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1983 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1983 Appropriation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TITLE III					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
Funds Appropriated to the President					
Military assistance program	383,325,000	747,000,000	697,000,000	+313,675,000	-50,000,000
International military education and training	46,000,000	56,532,000	56,532,000	+10,532,000	---
Defense acquisition fund (limitation)	(125,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(+200,000,000)	---
Foreign military credit sales:					
Direct credits and forgiven loans	1,175,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,395,000,000	+220,000,000	+395,000,000
Loan guarantees	(3,931,500,000)	(4,656,000,000)	(4,356,000,000)	(+424,500,000)	(-300,000,000)
Total, FMCS program ceiling	(5,106,500,000)	(5,656,000,000)	(5,751,000,000)	(+644,500,000)	(+95,000,000)
Total, military assistance programs	(5,660,825,000)	(6,784,532,000)	(6,829,532,000)	(+1,168,707,000)	(+45,000,000)
New budget (obligational) authority	1,604,325,000	1,803,532,000	2,148,532,000	+544,207,000	+345,000,000
Loan guarantee authority	(3,931,500,000)	(4,656,000,000)	(4,356,000,000)	(+424,500,000)	(-300,000,000)

D.A.F. Program limitation.....	(125,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(+200,000,000)	---

TITLE IV

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

(Limitation on direct loans).....	(4,400,000,000)	(3,830,000,000)	(4,400,000,000)	---	(+570,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(9,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000)	(+1,000,000,000)	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(15,115,000)	(16,899,000)	(16,899,000)	(+1,784,000)	---
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States, (limitations on use of corporate funds).....	(13,415,115,000)	(13,846,899,000)	(14,416,899,000)	(+1,001,784,000)	(+570,000,000)
Grand total, titles I, II, III:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....	8,899,005,115	9,082,425,056	9,001,783,056	+102,777,941	-80,642,000
Limitation on callable capital.....	2,360,657,466	2,889,522,779	2,889,522,779	+528,865,313	---
Total.....	11,259,662,581	11,971,947,835	11,891,305,835	+631,643,254	-80,642,000
Memoranda:					
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(13,181,500,000)	(14,956,000,000)	(14,656,000,000)	(+1,474,500,000)	(-300,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(6,977,466,000)	(5,699,910,000)	(6,664,910,000)	(-312,556,000)	(+965,000,000)
(D.A.F. Program limitation).....	(125,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(+200,000,000)	---
Budget authority effect of Ex-Im limitations	2,272,000,000	2,552,000,000	3,111,000,000	+839,000,000	+559,000,000
Total NBOA in this bill plus Ex-Im NBOA.....	11,171,005,115	11,634,425,056	12,112,783,056	+941,777,941	+478,358,000
Total NBOA plus Ex-Im direct loans.....	13,299,005,115	12,912,425,056	13,401,783,056	+102,777,941	+489,358,000

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